

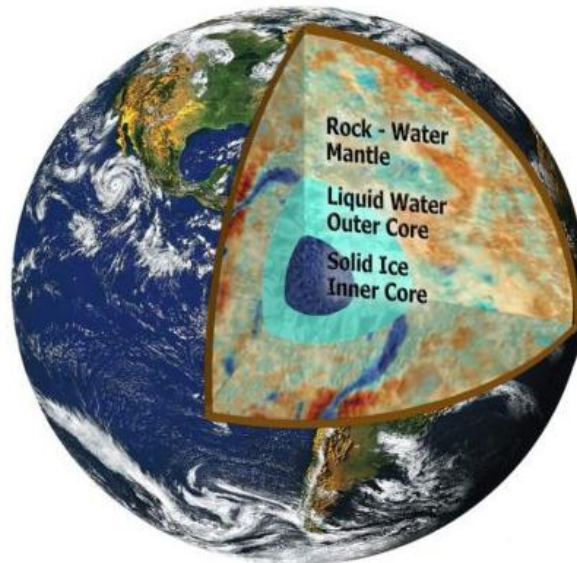
Geology of the Hydroplanet

Universal Model Science Presentations

Disproving Evolution



R. Nathan Richardson



(Image: Universal Model: A New Millennial Science by Dean Sessions)



Updated 4.13.26.

This book may be shared for non-profit purposes. It is available as a free PDF at RichardsonStudies.com and at printing cost on Amazon.com. Nathan Richardson is the editor of RichardsonStudies.com, a faith-based research organization restoring the religious worldview.

Nathan is a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

This material is shared in cooperation with Dean Sessions, author of *Universal Model: A New Millennial Science*. Visit UniversalModel.com for official UM publications.

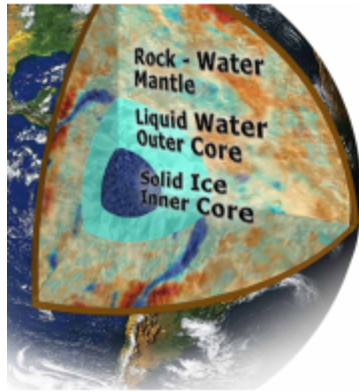
Many explanations in this book are my own and may not accurately represent UM. If this book intrigues you, please get the full textbooks for a deeper dive. If you would like to contribute or discuss material, contact Nate at editor@richardsonstudies.com.



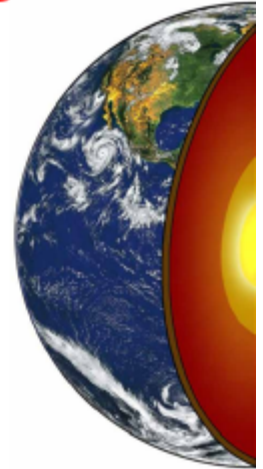
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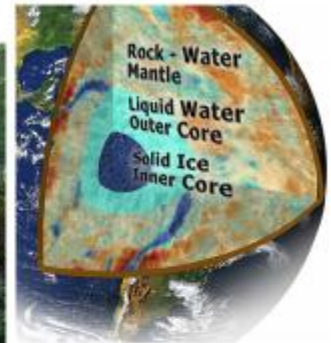
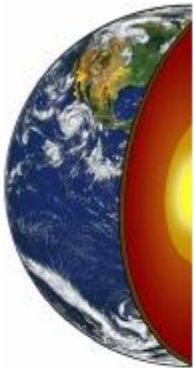
Water vs. Fire



Universal Model
Takes on the
Geological
Foundations of
Godless Science



Fire God vs Water God



- Magma Earth, No Possible Worldwide Flood
- Old Earth, Radiometric Dating
- Evolution, Accident, Human Insignificance
- No God, No Christ
- Death, Eternal Entropy
- Fairy Tale Theoretical Science

- Water Earth, Easy Flood
- Young Earth, Bible Correct
- Creation, Purpose
- God, Christ
- Life, Resurrection
- Demonstratable Science

Introduction to this Presentation

- Keep an eye out for blue & gold quotes where UM cites mainstream scientists. (Refer to the UM textbook for full references.)
- This presentation focuses on the magma and hydroplanet chapters of UM, but also draws upon the fossil, flood, rock, and weather chapters to demonstrate interrelated concepts.

Introduction to Concepts

- Volcanology based in tidal friction, not magma chambers and convection currents.
- Weather influenced by many small earthquakes and tidal flow of the crust (not just ocean), vaporizing water from underground aquifers.
- Quarts (and therefore Earth itself) being made from water, not from a melt.
- Water in space, water in celestial bodies, water as the primal element of creation (not explosions of melted material).

Part: Magma the New “Caloric,” Magma Atheistic, Friction not Magma, Earth born in Water, Spherical Space Water, Radiometric Dating Based on Magma

Why Fake Magma Matters for Religion

- *Atheism* needs *Evolution*
- *Evolution* needs *Old Earth*
- *Old Earth* needs *Radiometric Dating of melted rocks*
- *Radiometric Dating* needs *Magma Formation of Earth*

“Hutton completely ignored the Bible and the Deluge, and as a result he was unable to clearly see what rock formations told him.” Bib. 154 pt

1. The Earth’s 4.5 billion-year age estimate *is based on* the radiometric dating of igneous rocks.
2. The radiometric dating of igneous rocks *is based on* the existence of magma because the radiometric “clock” is reset when rocks are melted.
3. There is no empirical proof that magma exists, and the Magma Pseudotheory chapter demonstrated that there *is no magma in the Earth*.
4. Therefore, the radiometric dating of igneous rocks *is based on a false premise*.
5. A scientific revolution *will occur* when the unfounded radiometric dates are removed from modern science.



Geology is a mother science:

The “deep time” based on an old earth influences biology, astronomy, cosmology, physics, etc.

One of the primary reasons magma remains so firmly entrenched in the theoretical framework of modern science is that **the existence of magma is the foundation for dating the Earth.**

In this presentation you'll discover that
Magma is The New Mysterious "Caloric"



Wiki Commons Humphry Davy

- **Caloric** was thought to be a special substance that makes things hot.
- A young thinker experimenting (true) scientist Humphry Davy in the early 19th century proved that heat is made by **friction** as he rubbed ice blocks together to melt them (no external heat added). The idea of "caloric" was thrown out as fake.
- **Today** we have a new "caloric" to explain heating processes. We say a magical chamber of heat supply exists, and we just turn on the faucet to get some when we want it. It's "**magma**".
- But again, magma for a heat source isn't needed when we understand how **friction** in earth's crust (generated by interplanetary tidal forces) can create lava etc. It's time to throw out "magma"!
- Similarly Lavoisier disproved the theory of **phlogiston** by demonstrating that it isn't necessary to explain nature, so it likely doesn't exist!



Wiki Commons Antoine Lavoisier

1st Presidency Statement:
We want demonstratable science!

"Our religion is **not hostile to real science**. That which is **demonstrated**, we accept with joy; but vain philosophy, human theory and mere speculations of men, **we do not accept** nor do we adopt anything contrary to divine **revelation** or to good **common sense**. But **everything that tends to right conduct, that harmonizes with sound morality and increases faith in Deity**, finds favor with us no matter where it may be found."

(from "WORDS IN SEASON FROM THE FIRST PRESIDENCY": Deseret Evening News December 17, 1910, part 1 p.3)
(excerpt from the BYU packet on evolution <http://biology.byu.edu/DepartmentInfo/EvolutionandtheOriginofMan.aspx>.)

Scriptural Symbol of Water

- Living water "is a representation of the Lord Jesus Christ and His gospel. And as water is necessary to sustain physical life, so the Savior and His doctrines, principles, and ordinances are essential for eternal life." – Elder Bednar, "Living Water" 2007
- "The scriptures contain the words of Christ and are a reservoir of living water to which we have ready access and from which we can drink deeply and long.
['Living water' - Church News \(thechurchnews.com\)](http://thechurchnews.com)
- Let's wake up to what the scriptures have to say about science to help us combat atheism and save souls.

Scripture Pattern: Born by Water Moses 6:59, Gen. 1:2

- 59 That by reason of transgression cometh the fall, which fall bringeth death, and inasmuch as ye were born into the world by water, and blood, and the spirit, which I have made, and so became of dust a living soul, even so ye must be born again into the kingdom of heaven, of water, and of the Spirit, and be cleansed by blood, even the blood of mine Only Begotten; that ye might be sanctified from all sin, and enjoy the words of eternal life in this world, and eternal life in the world to come, even immortal glory;

(This scripture also shows that to be made "of the dust" is just an analogy referring to the natural birth process. This disproves the evolution theory of being born of the dust to mean that we evolved from lower lifeforms and goo.)

Egyptians, Indians, and others have creation legends of earth starting out as water, and land rising from the water (precipitating out).



Apollo 8

The first humans to see the Earth as a whole planet.



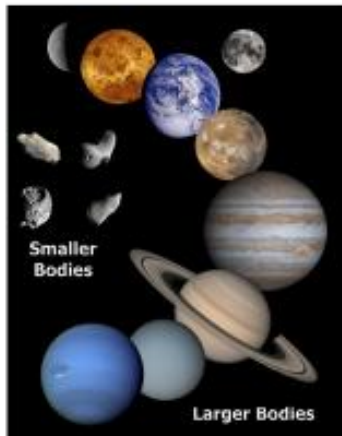
"In the beginning... the earth was without form and void... and darkness was upon... the face of the waters."

Fig 14.3.1 – The Apollo 8 astronauts (above left to right: James Lovell, William Anders, Frank Borman) were the first humans to experience the Earth as a 'whole' planet when they saw the entire Earth as they flew around the Moon. This famous photo of the Earth rising over the Lunar landscape was taken about the time the crew recited the first few verses of the Bible during the most-watched broadcast in television history. Little did they know that the Biblical description they read of the Earth's formation from water was scientifically correct.

Earth's Beginnings Remain Mysterious to Science

"The history of how Earth's interior evolved, and how it accounts for many aspects of our planet's behavior, remains largely unwritten. Taking **water** into account could well help to explain a great deal more."

David Stevenson



Water in space doesn't pool, but forms individual spheres, or combines into larger spheres.

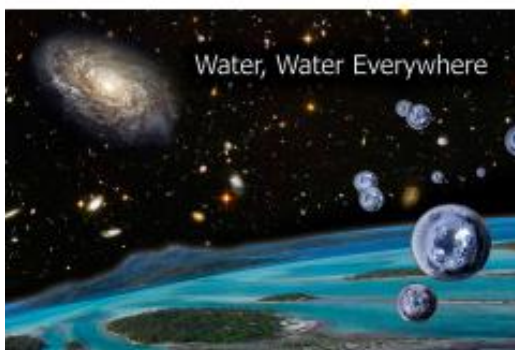
"Just how the earth arrived at the form in which we find it is a question still far from settled."

Crystals and Crystal Growing
Alan Holden and Phyllis Morrison



Can there be Liquid Water in Space?

- At different pressure temperature combinations, you find water in solid or liquid when it otherwise wouldn't be.
- Liquid water can and does exist in space. In a **vacuum** on earth, water **boils**. In cold space, the distant star radiation heat (a few degrees above 0 Kelvin) is enough to make water a liquid at that pressure.
- No magma has been observed in space.
- The possibility of liquid water in space opens the doors for water-based creation of planets, rather than magma-based creation & old Earth radiometric theoretical dating.



The SOHO satellite lens was clouded over, then water on lens melted when faced sun, clearing the lens. This demonstrates (liquid) water in space.



Radiometric Dating is on a Flawed Premises: Magma Formation of Earth



Radiometric Dating

Although our advanced technology can measure fine amounts of matter with great precision - the value of the data is only as good as the theory that uses it.

Fig 10.4.1

PS – The Dates aren't Even Consistent...

A quick review of Tenoumer crater's "absolute" dates based on melt rock as provided by researchers:

- 1.9 billion years – Sr⁸⁷/Sr⁸⁶ method
- 2.5 million years – K/Ar method
- 21.4 thousand years – Fission Track method

Historical & Scientific Earth Ages

History of Dating Table

Methods of Calculation	Time of Estimate	Age of Earth (years)
Historical		
Creation of the Earth (Genesis 1 & 2 - 7 days of creation; 2 Peter 3:8 - 1 day of the Lord is 1,000 years)	Biblical Chronology	7,000
Human Family History (Approx. 4,000 years BC and 2000 AD - see World History Model)	Biblical Chronology	6,000
Total		13,000
Sea Level	1748	> 2 billion
Temperature		
Cooling of Earth	1774-1917	75,000 - 1.3 billion
Cooling of Sun	1856-1899	4.4 million - 500 million
Orbital Physics	1871-1940	10 million - 3.7 trillion
Ocean Chemistry	1876-1943	25 million - 2.3 billion
Erosion & Sedimentation	1879-1917	3 million - 5 trillion
Radioactivity		
Decay of U to Pb	1921-1943	1.6 billion - 8 billion
Pb Isotopes in Earth	1942-1949	1.3 billion - 3.9 billion
Decay of K to Ca	1937-1938	3 billion - 10.6 billion
Decay of Rb to Sr	1938	< 15 billion
Arizona Hydrocrater "Meteorite" Used Decay of U to Pb (Clair Patterson)	1953-1956	4.5 billion

"So it is time for scientists to respect history as a science and for historians to test their historical hypotheses by the comparative method and other techniques."

Michael Shermer, Scientific American, May 2010

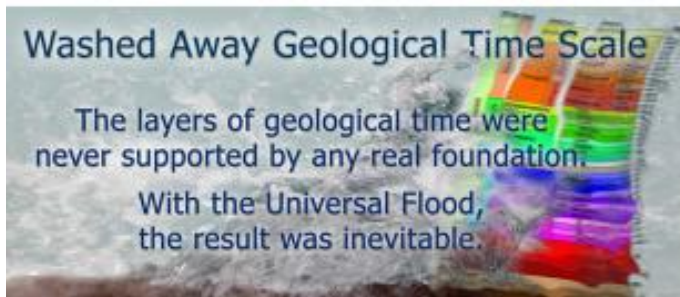
Sources

Historical - King James Bible
Scientific - The Age of the Earth, G. Brent Dalrymple, 1991, p14-17, (Bb 133)

Fig 10.3.6

Washed Away Geological Time Scale

The layers of geological time were never supported by any real foundation. With the Universal Flood, the result was inevitable.



Part: Flood Comet Breaks Pangea, Tidal Forces Move Plates, Sedna Comet, Cause of Volcanology

What Causes Plates to Move if Not Magma? *Flood Comet & Tidal Forces*

The flood triggering comet came near the earth to disrupt balanced forces acting on the earth making major disruption, breaking up Pangea.

(The flood comet may have been the "Sedna" comet.)

Continued tidal forces acting on the earth continue to creation some movement of plates. It is NOT magma oceans moving things around arbitrarily.



The Peleg Drift Mechanism is the Universal Flood

Fig 14.5.1 - It isn't difficult to imagine how the continents once fit together into one supercontinent and a multitude of evidence confirms this was the case. The Universal Flood mechanism powered the Peleg Drift that divided that great single continent known as Pangaea into its present day condition.

Perhaps before the flood there wasn't much volcanic activity or mountains due to a coherent plate system.

Scriptural Evidence of the Flood Comet

- Scripture about a comet triggering apocalyptic events (**Rev. 8:11-13** "wormwood") attests that a comet was also involved in the flood, since the end will mirror the flood. (**Matt. 24: 37-39**) (The Apophis comet coming in year 2029 comet could be wormwood!)
- No slow plate movement from magma. Continents divided rather quickly, they will return rather quickly?
- **D&C 133:23-24** states that the continents will recombine: "the islands shall become one land; And the land of Jerusalem and the land of Zion shall be turned back into their own place, and the earth shall be like as it was in the days before it was divided"

Universal Flood Mechanisms

<p>1. Two Forces hold Earth's Crust in Equilibrium</p>	<p>2. Comet Passes Close to the Earth</p>
<p>3. Earth's Rotation Rate is Reduced</p>	<p>4. Crusts Collapse, Continents Submerge</p>



The Peleg Drift Mechanism is the Universal Flood

Fig 14.5.1 - It isn't difficult to imagine how the continents once fit together into one supercontinent and a multitude of evidence confirms this was the case. The Universal Flood mechanism powered the Peleg Drift that divided that great single continent known as Pangaea into its present day condition.

Sedna Comet– Caused the Flood?

- In 2003 a dwarf planet Sedna was discovered in the outermost area of the Solar System.
- Sedna's diameter is between 650 miles and 1000 miles, about one-third to one-half the size of our Moon. It has an exceptionally elongated orbit (elliptical/oval shaped) of 11,400 years.
- Its closest approach to Earth happened about 4,400+/- years ago. Making Sedna the most likely candidate to have been nearby at the time of the Universal Flood.
- According to Biblical scholars, and depending on which calendar is used, the Deluge happened in 1656AM which was 2345BC (in AD 2024 that was 4369 years ago). At that precise time the orbit of the Sedna dwarf planet was at its closest approach to our Earth. Probably a lot closer than our Moon. The resulting gravitational pull caused Earth's 1,037 MPH rotation to slow, ever so slightly. It didn't take much. But it was enough to cause the super continent Pangea to sink and water to explode up everywhere through openings in the crust both on dry land and under water.
- Thanks to Hap Cluff for this research, & UM for the comet model.



Basic Premise of Volcanology: Magma or Water?

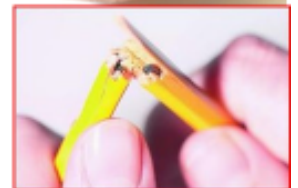
What are Tectonic Plates?

- Egg shell analogy
- The crust of earth is a series of 'plates', and they move.
- Plates broke in the flood by a comet disrupting balanced forces of gravity & centripetal force.
- Plate movement is supposedly from magma pushing things.
- Real continued movement of plates caused by tidal forces pulling on earth.



What is an Earthquake? Where is Lava From?

- Pressure -> Bend -> Snap -> Shake/Quake
- Like breaking a pencil, you can feel the resultant shock waves.
- Rocks in earth bend and break, shaking from pressure buildup is released.
- Supposedly magma oceans exist under the crust & supply volcanoes.
- This breaking involves extreme pressures, which liquify rock, creating local lava.



Ramutilities.com for pencil image;
Webley for egg image.

Part: Unknown Interior Temperature, Heat Flow & Tomography vs Magma

Temperatures of Earth's Interior Unknown



"Direct measurement of temperatures in the well **compels revision of ideas about the distribution and flow of heat in the earth's interior.**" Note 5.4c

★ "How do we know the temperature? The answer is that we really don't—at least not with great certainty or precision. The center of the earth lies 6,400 kilometers (4,000 miles) beneath our feet, but the deepest that it has ever been possible to drill to make direct measurements of temperature (or other physical quantities) is just about 10 kilometers (six miles).

"As a result, **scientists must infer the temperature in the earth's deep interior indirectly.**" Note 5.4c

Fig 5. the E; do the Howe becau



Geologists admit they have very limited information about the temperature of Earth's interior:

★ "At present, **all geologists can do is draw certain conclusions from the limited information they have about temperature.**" Bib 59 p497

Simply said, **geologists do not know the temperature of the mantle or of the core of the Earth.** Because of this, researchers can only infer what the temperatures are. Here is an example from a college geology textbook:

"They combined the temperature of lava that originates in the mantle and emerges from volcanoes, laboratory data on the temperatures at which rocks and iron begin to melt, and information from seismology to **infer the geotherm from the surface to the very center of the Earth, where they believe the temperature rises to between 4000° and 5000° C.**" Bib 59 p498

The astonishing fact is that:

All of geology has been built on the Hot-Earth belief!

"Like the crust, the upper mantle portion of the lithosphere beneath the plateau *should* thicken as the continental plates collide, which *should* make the lithospheric mantle colder and stronger. Yet, the upper mantle in this region, in contrast, appears not only to be weak, but is also relatively hot, as evidenced by the uppermost Tibetan mantle and the presence of active volcanism throughout much of the plateau. **That is hardly what we would expect from thickened, cold lithosphere.**

"This unexpected heat, common to many mountain-building regions, has been termed the orogeny paradox." Note 5.4c

The Deeper, The Colder: Heat is Local

P129

Drillers say it is more cold and more wet the deeper you go.

As far back as 1901, scientists recognized a problem with the origin of the Earth's heat, recorded in the 1901 book, *Lessons in Physical Geography*:

"The fact that while the temperature of the earth-crust increases downward, the temperature of the sea decreases in the same direction, constitutes **one of the most interesting problems of oceanic geography.**" Bib 142 p151

Fig 5.25.1 - As researchers descend inside the Earth through caves, how they really learned through edge-caves? But the deeper we go the hotter it gets? Most people would believe when descending into caves, the caves are colder than the outside temperature! Very few caves are warm and if they are, researchers are bound to find convection cells, not magma activity near the caves, which would account for the localized warming while holding. (Lithology Photo courtesy of 1991 and 1992)



Wear a jacket when in a cave! Only caves near fault lines are warm.

"The model that emerges is one in which the internal temperature of the earth is governed largely by **the generation of heat in the earth's crust and possibly a little below it.**" Bib 63 p158

"...the 'fire' is **not concentrated deep in the heart of the earth** but is an encircling sheet near the surface itself!" Bib 63 p158

"Despite the availability of data for the upper third of the crust, **models to predict temperatures for greater depths still contain uncertainties.**" Note 5.15b

Satellite Measurements of Heat Flow Through Crust An "anomaly"; "missing" Conductive Heat Flow

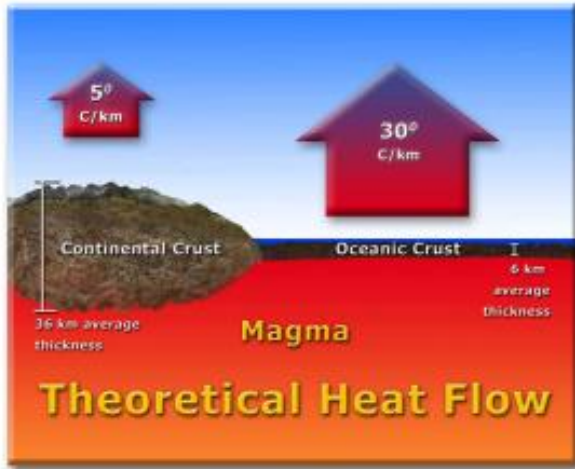


Fig 5.4.6 - This theoretical Heat Flow diagram illustrates a **Hypothetical** flow six times higher through the thin oceanic crust versus continental crust. This is what should take place if the heat source below the crust was magma. The thicker continental crust should act as an insulator as compared with the thinner oceanic crust, which should shed heat six times faster than the thicker continental crust.

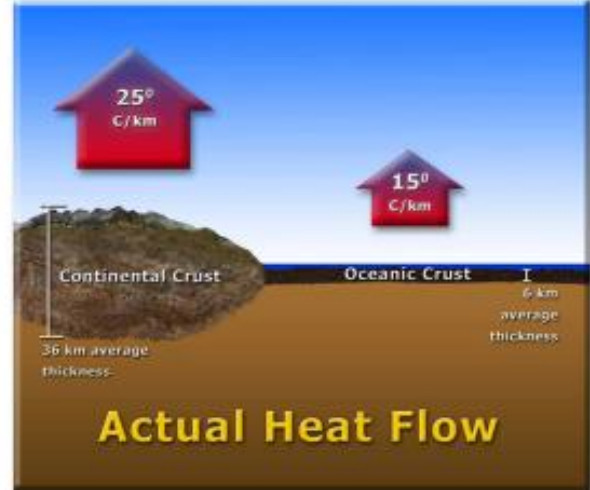


Fig 5.4.7 - The **Actual** Heat Flow Diagram shows how heat flows through the crust; oceanic heat flow is less than continental heat flow, contrary to magma theory. Thicker continental crust allows for increased *gravitational frictional heating*, which is confirmed by measured actual heat flow numbers.

Why Ocean & Continent Crust Different if from Melt?

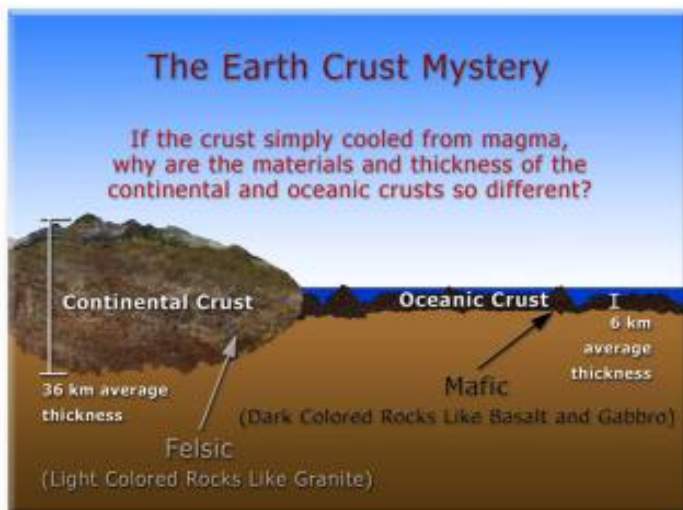


Fig 6.12.1 - The Earth's outer shell is made of two distinctly different types of crust. The continental crust is significantly thicker, lighter colored and consists of primarily felsic rocks, whereas the oceanic crust is much thinner and made up of darker mafic rocks. Within the Rock Cycle theory there is no clear explanation for why this is. What is the true origin of these two strikingly different crusts?



Fig 8.7.12 - Modern geology has no explanation to account for the differences between continental and oceanic crusts. However, the UF makes it possible to comprehend the biogenic nature and rapid formation of oceanic basaltic crust. As floodwaters drained quickly off the continental landmass, very little basalt had formed on it. As the Pangaea supercontinent broke into several large landmasses, each moved rapidly apart, creating frictional heat and hydrothermal conditions at the quickly spreading plate boundaries. This stimulated prolific biomineralization in the deep ocean, forming the Oceanic Basaltic Crust. In contrast, the original (pre-Flood) continental crust was formed during Earth's primeval watery hydrothermal. This occurred prior to life's arrival, so it did not include biogenic processes.

Heat Coming Through The Crust Supports Continental Friction, Not Universal Magma

If there were magma, it would be more hot over oceans from the thinner oceanic crust, allowing more magma-based heat transfer.

In reality we see that it is more hot at faults and plate boundaries from friction.

Magma Pseudotheory Heat Flow

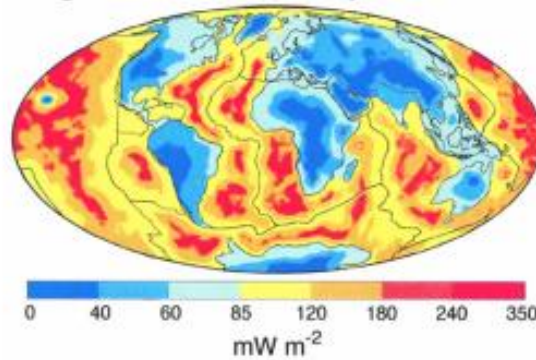


Fig 5.4.4 - This map illustrates the **assumed** heat flow through Earth's crust, based on the magma planet theory and the USGS map of crustal thickness (Fig 5.4.3). This map was produced using a color gradient derived from crustal thicknesses of the USGS map. Thinner crustal areas, those that should show the highest amount of heat flow are red while the thicker crustal areas, (brown and green areas on the USGS map) are colored blue, indicative of a lower heat flow. The theoretical Magma Pseudotheory Heat Flow map makes it possible to compare theory with observed data, shown on the Actual Heat Flow Map, Fig 5.4.5.

Actual Heat Flow

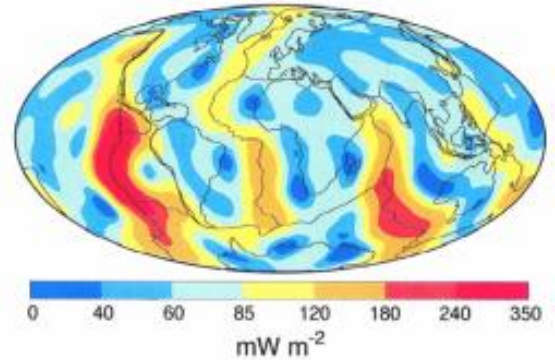


Fig 5.4.5 - This map illustrates the **actual** measured heat flow through the crust of the Earth. The greatest concentration of heat, shown in red and yellow, land on plate boundaries where gravitational frictional heating is highest. Compare the Actual Heat Flow map with the Magma Pseudotheory Heat Flow map in Fig 5.4.4. This demonstrates unequivocally that the Earth's heat flow through the crust cannot originate from a theoretical magma heat source beneath the crust, confirming the Frictional Heat Law and the Gravitational Friction Law.

Courtesy of H. N. Pollack, S. J. Hurst, and J. R. Johnson - Heat Flow from the Earth's Interior: Analysis of the Global Data Set, Reviews of Geophysics 31(2), p267-290, 1993

Note that the surface of earth is warmer than bottom of ocean due to solar heating. These maps are about heat coming through the crust from beneath, and give us clues to the true nature of what exists deep in the earth.

Magma vs Real Thermal Records

The red (hot) areas at the tops of these maps must be from frictional heating, because according to magma theory, the red areas should be at the bottom!

As far back as 1901, scientists recognized a problem with the origin of the Earth's heat, recorded in the 1901 book, *Lessons in Physical Geography*:

"The fact that while the temperature of the earth-crust increases downward, the temperature of the sea decreases in the same direction, constitutes one of the most interesting problems of oceanic geography." (p. 142, p. 212)

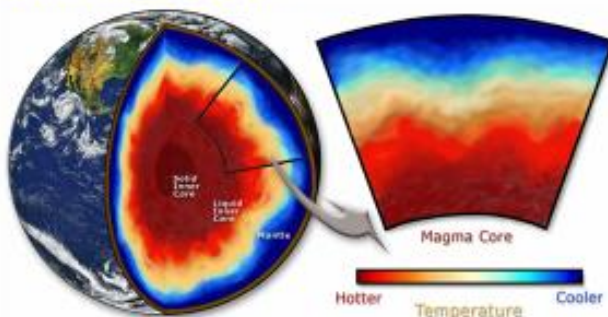


Fig 5.15.2 - This theoretical Magma planet Geotherm shows a cross section of Earth with a hotter interior (red) and cooler (blue) areas in the outer mantle of Earth. The actual section on the right shows cooler temperatures with a gradient towards a hotter interior. If the Earth's heat comes from the molten core, this is what the geothermic evidence should reveal. See Fig 5.15.3 for the actual geotherm of the Earth as derived from the seismic tomography.

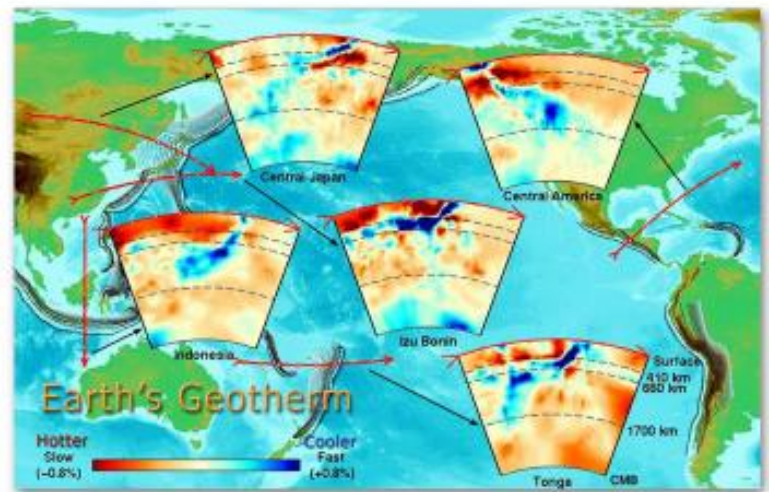


Fig 5.15.3 - This diagram portrays several cross-sections corresponding with the curved red arrows. Compare this chart to the Theoretical Magma planet Geotherm in Fig 5.15.2. These actual geotherm profiles are completely opposite the predicted profile. Instead of the hotter areas being at the base of the cross-sections as displayed in the Theoretical Magma Geotherm, the red areas are at the top of these profiles where frictional heating occurs, clearly near plate boundaries. Look, for example, at the Central American profile. The area showing the hottest is at the top left of the cross-section, exactly where the corresponding arrow crosses the Central American continent and plate boundaries, and right where earthquakes and frictional heating happen. Courtesy of and adapted from the work of Rob Van der Hilst at the MIT.

Thermal history of the Earth—
a problem of “enormous difficulty”

O. M. Phillips

As this tomography map shows, temperatures do not rise from core to surface!

“...the geological community is standing on the brink of a radical shift in thinking that could completely change our ideas about the inner workings of the Earth.”

Nicola Jones

Tomography of Central America

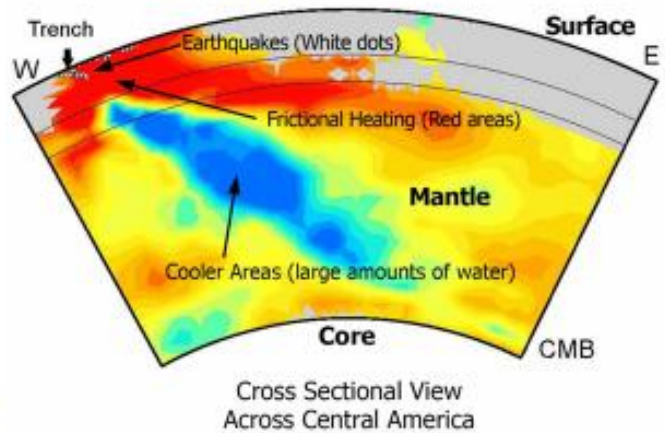
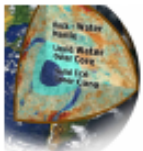


Fig 7.6.7 - This is a crosscut view of the Earth's Mantle. In the Magma Pseudotheory, tomography evidence proved to be a 'smoking gun' showing that magma could not exist because temperatures inside the Earth do not rise from the core to the surface. Temperatures are seen to rise at plate boundaries, where friction is taking place (red areas). This is evident in the above diagram. White dots identify earthquake activity and occur where continental plates meet. Seismic activity and Earthquake heats the area through gravitational friction. This adapted diagram comes courtesy of the detailed work of Rob Van der Hilst.

Part: Core Density & Makeup, Stability of Pressurized Solid Water vs Iron, Liquid Outer Core



Dense Iron Core? No & No.

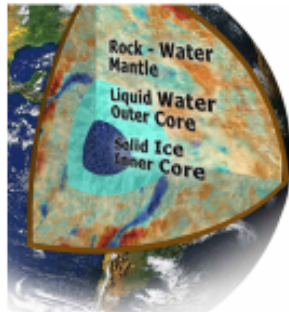


- Cavendish' 1798 density calculations had fatal assumptions. **We aren't in space, so the experiment was restricted by the air and influenced by earth's gravity.**
- The attraction of the objects in his apparatus **should have been measured in a vacuum, in low gravity.**
- Air is a denser medium than the vacuum of space, and the attractive gravitational force of Earth additionally **slowed the balls' oscillation rate**, resulting in incorrect density calculations.
- **True density is around 2.3g/cm³** (UM1 p. 107, & more detail in UM3).
- As **crustal density is 2.7g/cm³**,
- **whatever is in the earth is LESS dense than rock!**
- **Water's density is 1g/cm³ (ice water even a little less).**
- **Iron density was suggested due to a discrepancy** between Cavendish's **5.52g/cm³** density calculation, and the 2.7g/cm³ known average crust density.
- Pure iron is **7.87g/cm³**, but **pure iron doesn't exist in nature.** There is NO common mineral assemblage with a density greater significantly greater than 5.52g/cm³ (UM1 p.107-8)

"So let us make the tentative hypothesis that the core of the earth is made mostly of iron... Remember, however, that it is still tentative, and should we discover facts with which this model cannot be reconciled, it will have to be discarded."

O. M. Phillips

Water Ice Doesn't Melt When Under Pressure



We know through seismic waves that the Earth's core has both liquid and solid components. We also know that H_2O ice proved in recent experiments that ice forms a stable crystalline structure under high pressure, says *Reviews in Mineralogy*:

"The prototype system is H_2O ice, where recent experiments have shown that a symmetric hydrogen-bond state of ice forms at 60 Gpa, and persists to at least 210 Gpa." Note 5.9b p628

At these high pressures, ice did not melt even up to 50° C.

Iron Stable Under Pressure? We Don't Even Know



Just as liquid water becomes solid ice or gaseous steam at certain temperatures and pressure, so does iron.

What did researchers from the Mineralogical Society of America find?

"To the extent that the inner core consists of pure, or nearly pure iron, its crystalline structure is determined by the iron phase diagram. While there has been considerable progress in experimental determination of the phase diagram at pressure approaching the inner core, the stable phase of iron at inner core conditions cannot yet be uniquely identified on the basis of phase equilibrium measurements." Note 5.9b

Another report states:

"The stable phase of iron at inner core conditions is unknown." Note 5.9b

It is "unknown" because as far as anyone knows, it does not exist! Although stable iron phases exist at low pressure, empirical evidence from actual experiments proved that at high temperature and pressure, iron is not stable:

"[We]...find no evidence for phases other than those long known from low pressure work..." Note 5.9b p273

Liquid Outer Core, but What Liquid? Magma or Water?

- S waves only travel through solids, makes shadow zone opposite side.
- Yes, continents float on a flowing substance.
- Like Swiss cheese, water and rock mix deep in earth.
- Inner core solid ice. High pressure low temperature, water remains solid.
- Equatorial bulge shows a liquid interior.

A 1911 encyclopedia entry said, "The old idea of a universal magma, or continuous pyrosphere, has been generally abandoned." (Note 5.2b)

"In discussing the cause of volcanicity two problems demand attention: first the origin of the heat necessary for the manifestation of volcanic phenomena, and secondly the nature of the force by which the heated matter is raised to the surface and ejected.

With the magma liquid theory on its way out, we suggest liquid water at the outer core.

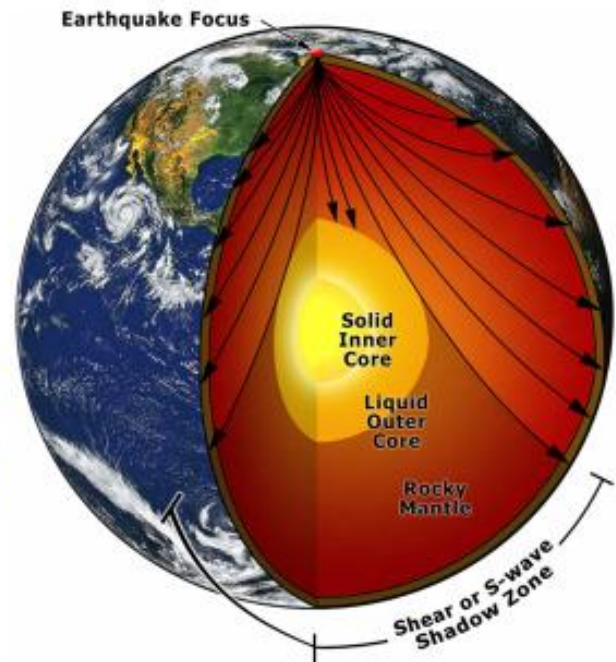


Fig 5.2.2 – Seismic S-waves create observable sound patterns as they travel through the Earth. Because these wave patterns travel differently through solids than they do through liquids, it is known that there is a liquid outer core and a solid inner core. However, the type of liquid is unknown, but science assumes that liquid is magma because of the theoretical high temperatures at the core.

Part: Heat Destroys Magnetism so No Hot Core, Mysterious Magma Origins & Mechanisms, Piezoelectricity of Quartz Disproves Melt Origin, Quartz from Water Not a Melt

Heat Destroys Magnetism: Magma Doesn't Work for Magnetic Iron Core

“Unfortunately, although a good description of the magnetic field can be given if we assume a permanent magnet at the center of the Earth, this model has a **fatal defect**. Laboratory experiments show that **heat destroys magnetism**, and materials lose their permanent magnetism when temperatures exceed about 500° C. Material below depths of about 20 or 30 km in the Earth, therefore, **cannot be magnetized because the temperatures are too high.**” Blb 59 p498

A heated iron core does not make a magnetic field. Heat annihilates magnetism, it does not facilitate it.

“Considerable uncertainty still shrouds the outer core and inner core from our complete understanding.”



“The question of where the magma comes from and how it is generated are the most speculative in all of volcanology. We cannot see to any appreciable depth below the surface of the earth and have few direct measurements of the nature of the materials in the earth's interior.”

Note 5.1b

“Magmas properly belong to the realm of **theoretical petrology.**”

Eric K. Middlemost (petrologist)

“Because so much is known about planets that are light-years away, one might assume that science has unearthed everything worth knowing about the one beneath our feet. **To the contrary, Earth's innermost reaches remain, in many ways, as mysterious as the cosmos at large.**”

No one has seen magma, it isn't necessary to explain nature, so it probably doesn't exist!

(Remember Davy & Lavoisier - if you don't need something to explain nature, it probably doesn't exist.)

Heat Destroys Electric Nature of Quartz



Fig 5.8.2 - The blue arrow is pointing at the quartz oscillator in a quartz watch, which uses the piezoelectric effect to keep time.

“Any growth process for quartz must be effective below 570°C, the $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ quartz transition, if it is to produce the piezoelectrically useful alpha phase. The melting point of silicon dioxide is above 1700°C, **ruling out melt growth.**” Note 5.8a p53

“Quartz cannot be grown from a melt because the piezoelectric phase necessary for formation of electronic crystals is not stable at the melting point...” Note 5.8a

At WW2 with the extra need to make watches, they found out how to make quartz in a lab: by water, not by melting!

This gives us clues about how Earth was formed, as so much of Earth is quartz.



“At a temperature of approximately 573° C, quartz transforms from **Alpha to Beta quartz**. During the transformation, most of the piezoelectric characteristics are lost, **rendering Beta quartz unsuitable** for the manufacture of crystal units.” Note 5.8b

The electric nature of quartz also explains the magnetic field around earth. Earthtide generates this field daily. Again, no magma or iron core needed.

Piezorock Experiment

Experiment Setup

Quartz based rocks are shown to create electricity when mechanically stressed.

Squeezing Different Rocks

Piezoelectricity from the earthside creates the geofield.

Easy enough for gradschool students to demonstrate.

Order	Rock Type	Average per 1/4 turn
1	River Rock	10.8 mV
2	Chert	9.7 mV
3	Jade	7.8 mV
4	Quartz	6.4 mV
5	Moss Agate	6.0 mV
6	Sandstone	5.6 mV
7	Ocean Jasper	5.5 mV
8	Petrified Wood	4.9 mV
9	Quartz Cube	4.3 mV
10	Glass	2.6 mV
11	Gallena	0.0 mV
12	Copper (control)	0.0 mV

Try this at home!
Yes, rocks are electric.

Piezorock Experiment Results

Order	Rock Type	Average per 1/4 turn
1	River Rock	10.8 mV
2	Chert	9.7 mV
3	Jade	7.8 mV
4	Quartz	6.4 mV
5	Moss Agate	6.0 mV
6	Sandstone	5.6 mV
7	Ocean Jasper	5.5 mV
8	Petrified Wood	4.9 mV
9	Quartz Cube	4.3 mV
10	Glass	2.6 mV
11	Gallena	0.0 mV
12	Copper (control)	0.0 mV

When you crush or stretch a quartz rock, an electrical discharge is generated. Think about how Earth's rocks are daily crushed and stretched by tidal forces, generating this electric energy field daily.

Piezoelectric Film

Quartz Film
Light Bulb

No Electricity Before Movement

When the quartz film is flexed, electricity is generated. This is similar to the piezofield generated by quartz rocks in the crust when stressed by earthside.

Quartz (SiO₂) NOT From A Melt. Glass (SiO₂) is

If we do not comprehend how quartz, the most common mineral in the crust of the Earth forms, how can we explain the formation of the Earth?

By the melting temperature, it's no longer natural quartz.

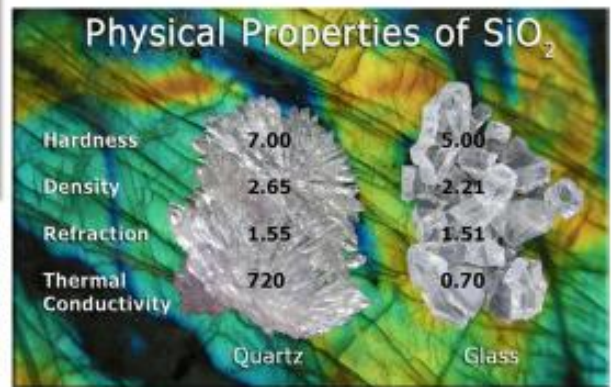
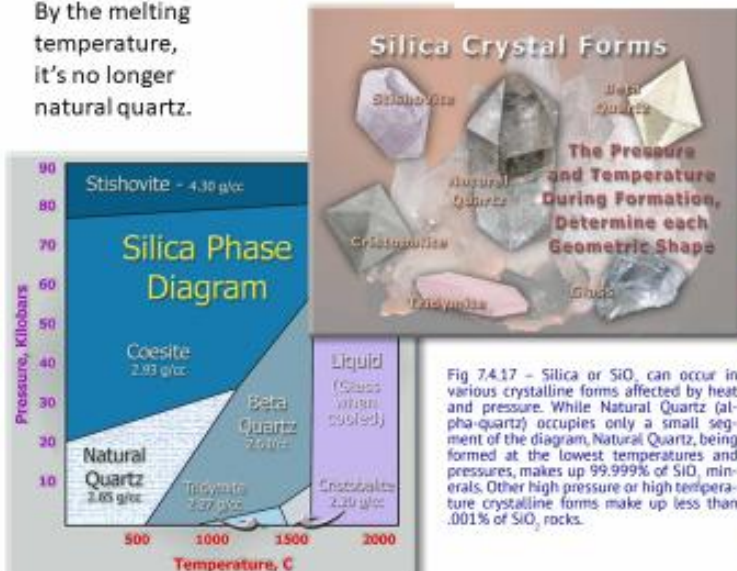


Fig 5.7.3 - These are the Physical Properties of two SiO₂ minerals, Quartz and Glass and their characteristic differences. Note 5.7b

Melted Quartz Becomes Glass

“Quartz cannot be grown from a melt ... because silicon dioxide [quartz] melts are so viscous that they form glasses rather than crystals when they are cooled.” Note 5.7d

“Although the melt growth techniques provide rapid growth and are basically simpler and easier to control than growth from solution, **there are certain materials for which melt techniques cannot be used.** This is the case when the melt is so viscous that a glass would form, as happens with quartz...” Bib 154 pt

Melted sand tubes; NOT crystalline structure.



Fig 5.75 - Natural glass tubes known as fulgurites form when lightning strikes and melts sand. Neither natural nor synthetic glass can grow into crystals like natural quartz.



Fig 7.16 - Flux-grown (left) synthetic emeralds have no water in their crystal matrix, whereas all natural emeralds do. Natural emeralds grow in the same manner as quartz but higher pressures and temperatures.

ROCK MELTING EXPERIMENT

MELTING ROCK WITH TORCH

THREE KINDS OF RIVER ROCK

MAKING YOUR OWN LAVA

Technologists Make Rocks in Water. Why do we think all rocks came from magma?

James the granite is also from Hutton said a melt but it has quartz crystals inside it.

Hutton says rocks don't dissolve in water so aren't from water, but past conditions aren't manifest. **Rocks will dissolve in water at the right temperature & pressure.**

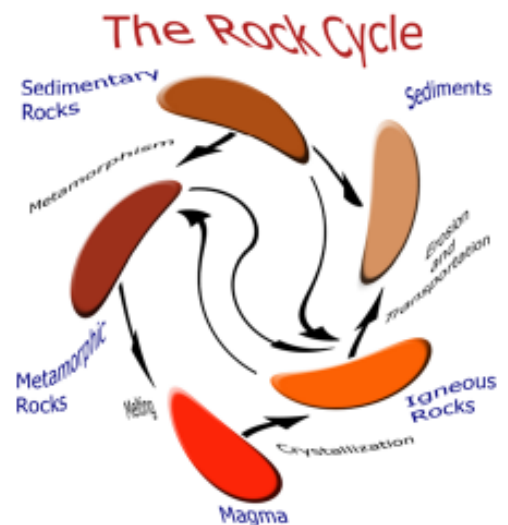
A **“precipitate”** isn't limited to a chemical reaction, but a physical change in temperature or pressure can also trigger precipitation.

Today **scientists deny** that quartz cannot come from a melt, despite demonstrations of engineers.



Most Rocks Precipitate From Water

“Hutton completely ignored the Bible and the Deluge, and as a result he was unable to clearly see what rock formations told him.” Bib 154 pt



Water is How God Created Earth
Quartz (90% of all rocks) Came from Water

Earth was created in water. Later at the worldwide flood, water again created many new rocks, reconfiguring the entire surface of the earth.

The four **Universal Laws of Water** as described in the Air-Water Model upon which the Hydroplanet Model is based are:

1. **The Law of Primordial Matter:**
Water is the primordial matter in the Universe.
2. **The Law of Hydrogenesis:**
All other matter originated from water.
3. **The Law of Hydroformation:**
All natural crystalline minerals formed in water.
4. **The Law of Hydrobiogenesis:**
All organisms are born of water.



Fig 7.4.12 – These colorful natural rocks are mostly quartz based and were all grown in a Hypretherm. This is a new word developed with its definition in mind. Minerals in nature are crystalline and require a water (hydro) solution to grow. The rocks also require pressure because most of the rocks seen here are quartz based. The harder the rock the higher the pressure required to grow the crystal. Diamonds are one of the hardest minerals and require the highest pressure to be grown. Salts are considerably softer and dissolve quite readily in water. Unlike most of the rocks seen here, the salts did not grow under pressure. Finally, these rocks require around 350°C – 500°C temperatures (thermal) for the silica to dissolve in the water solution to enable them to crystallize. Putting the words together gives us hy-pre-therm, the environment in which these minerals grow. The hyprethermal environment emphasizes a higher pressure to grow the harder minerals that most of the Earth's crust is made of. Additionally, a mineralizer and a gas are generally involved for the crystal growing process to take place.

Crystalline Structures
are Made with Water,
Not a Melt

- A hanger with quartz crystal seeds was placed in an autoclave.
- Hypretherm means water + pressure + heat.
- Crystals doubled in size in 1 day.
- Temperature 350-400C.



Part: Earth's Energy Field from Tidally Charged Surface Rock (Not Inner Iron Core), Multiple Energy/Geo-Fields, Continental Strongest Geofield, "Inconsistent" "Circular" Magnetic Field, Radioactive Elements at Surface

Without Iron Core, How Energy Field? Electric Rocks

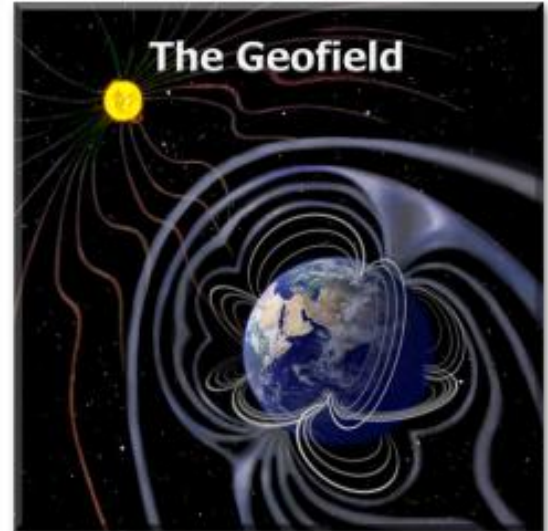
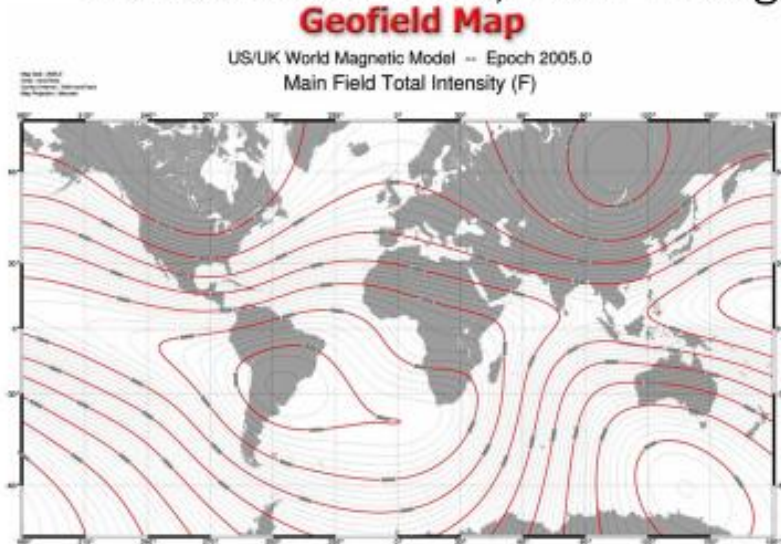
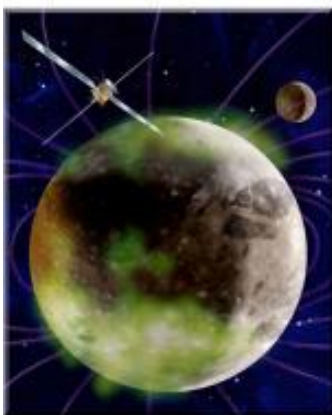


Fig 9.5.5 – The Geofield Map (left) shows measured energy field intensity lines around the globe. These were used to model the Geofield illustrated on the right. The Geofield illustration on the right is different from the traditional magnetic field diagram (seen in Fig 9.5.1 and in most textbooks). This illustration shows the north and south dipole far from the Earth's surface, and shows the multiple poles that appear on the continents as lunar and solar tides tug and release the Earth's crust, squeezing the minerals and creating a piezoelectric field. The concentric areas on the Geofield Map represent high and low areas of the energy field that are similar to the highs and lows of atmospheric pressure systems—which are also generated by earthtide. This is the first time the multiple fields of the Geofield have been explained with a clear mechanism for their origin. As we explore the evidences of the Geofield in the next subchapter, we will see how this piece of Nature's Puzzle fits with the other pieces of the Earth science puzzle previously revealed in the UM.

"The generation of planetary magnetic fields is an unsolved problem that has been with us for a long time."
Margaret G. Kivelson
Astrophysicist



This single-pole field was created by holding the film about one inch from the set of magnets.

The Earth's Geofield is a multi-pole field created by piezofield electricity from the continental earthtide.

The Multiple-Field Example

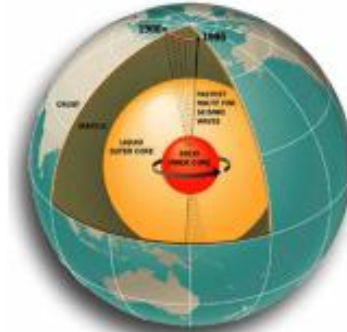
These multiple-pole fields are created when the film is placed directly on the magnets.

This is from article, "Earth's Inconsistent Magnetic Field." Says the field comes from an ocean of iron in constant motion.

The circular motion of the energy field is wrong.

If Earth's core heat is "about as hot as the surface of the sun," it would destroy the energy field.

This is a diagram of the Earth's magma dynamo and movement of the energy field's north pole as envisioned by NASA.



The problem is that the "ocean of iron" shown in orange and the direction of the pole movement are **incorrect**.

If No Iron (Magnet) Core, How Magnetosphere?

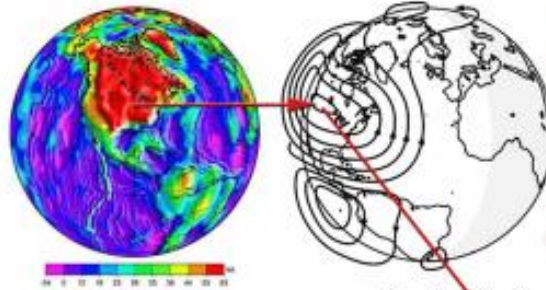
- All quartz rocks generate piezoelectric charge when under pressure.
- Daily Earthtide of 7" due to tidal pull of moon & sun charges the rocks.
- Lightning & auroras are associated with piezoelectrics, they happen mostly on continents.
- There are other spheres with a field which are known to not have iron cores.
- Venus has no moon to pull/charge its rocks, so it has a very weak field.

Coastline Aurora Evidence

One fascinating piece of evidence supporting the true creation of auroras is the Coastline Aurora Evidence in Fig 9.7.2. Three investigators from the University of Iowa evaluated approximately 9,000 images taken by the Polar Visible Imaging System satellite in 1997. They found the following:
 "Humans are not alone in showing a preference for coastlines.

Fig 9.7.4 - This diagram illustrates high and low areas of the geofield on a global basis. The images and map are from the USGS and NASA; they show field strengths during 2000. The areas of highest strength (red in the upper left globe) are over the landmasses of North America, Russia and an area south of Australia, whereas the area of low strength is circled in yellow. The area of lowest field strength corresponds to the area **lowest in continental landmass**. This is not a coincidence. Large landmasses produce the planet's piezofield because of elevated concentrations of piezoelectric rocks in the crust.

The Geofield-Continent Connection



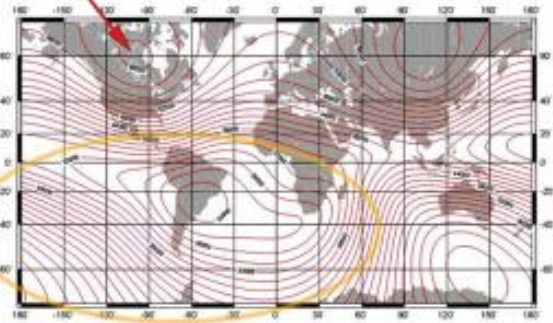
The **increased strength** of the Earth's energy field over large land masses is not a coincidence.

It is a direct result of the piezofield nature of the Earth's energy field.

Where are the **lowest concentration of continents on the surface of the Earth?**

Here

Where are the **lowest energy field strengths found on the Earth?**
In the same place.



Total intensity (pT) of 2000 f from the World Magnetic Model (WMM2000). Contour lines of a 2000 nT and projection in Slonimsky. This is an example of an anisotropic field.

Radioactive Elements At Surface, Not Hot, & No Radioactive Lava

After supposedly 4.5 billion years, they say earth's core is supposedly "still hot" due to radioactive magma convection.



Fig 5.6.1 - "Hot" radioactive uranium ore sets a Geiger counter beeping, but it is no hotter (temperature wise) than any other rock.

Where do we find 'hot' uranium, **in nature?** We don't.



These facts are indicative that Earth was never formed from a mass of melted lava.

"Again, **why should the radioactive materials be concentrated in the surface layer?** The elements involved are very dense; if the earth cooled from a liquid mass, one would expect them to settle to the center. **But no: they are apparently found almost entirely at the surface— why?"** Bib 63 p151

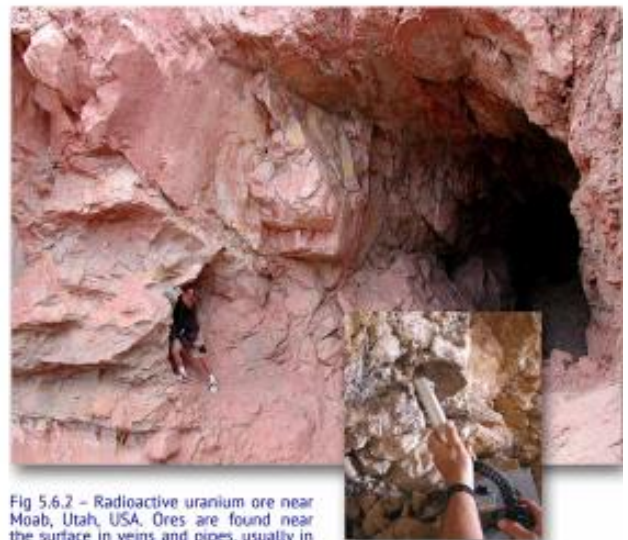


Fig 5.6.2 - Radioactive uranium ore near Moab, Utah, USA. Ores are found near the surface in veins and pipes, usually in sedimentary material that has not been melted.

Part: Tidal Earthquake Heating, Laws of Weather Don't Require Magma, Weather Cycle, Cloud Formation, Predicting Earthquakes, Tornadoes at Intervals, Auroras & El Nino

Weather Model Evidences for the Hydroplanet

- Frictional quake heat is the 2nd Heat Source
- Cumulonimbus massive clouds appear within minutes due to quakes which release water vapor.
- El Nino / La Nina aren't annual, can't be triggered by sun. Occurs on equator, all should be equally hot on equator.
- Megaplumes of heat seen.
- Electric not magnetic field
- Earthtide & piezoelectric charging of the geofield
- Predictable earthquakes via clouds which are generated by underwater heat currents from friction/quakes on ocean floor and in the crust

Weather Cycle Needs to Account for Underground Vaporization from Tidal Forces

Atmospheric weather begins with earthquake heating in the crust.

The current water cycle is incomplete, leaving out the heat source of rocks being regularly heated through earth's daily earthtide (earth goes up and down like ocean levels daily) which triggers endovaporization (underground vaporization of water in aquifers).



Water Cycle

Hyquathermal processes create new storms and weather patterns.

Vaporization can be a slow or a rapid processes.

Two Heat Sources

Crustal Friction Heating Explains Various Clouds

The current water cycle is incomplete, leaving out the heat source of rocks being regularly heated through earth's daily earthtide (earth goes up and down like ocean levels daily) which triggers endovaporization.

Evaporative Clouds:

Cirrus and stratus clouds formed from evaporation.

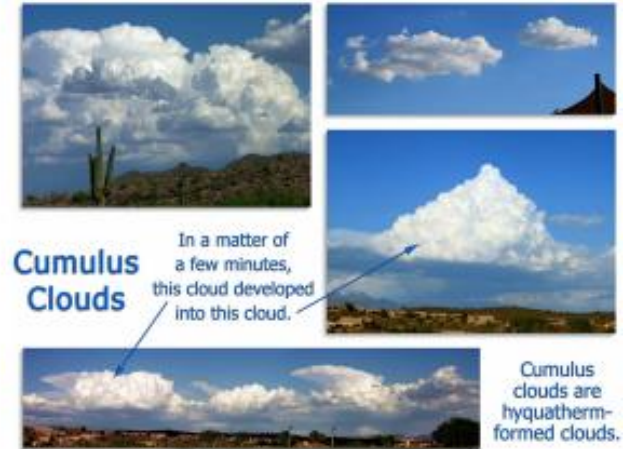
Earthtide Clouds:

Cumulus clouds formed from minor endovaporization.

Earthquake Clouds:

Clouds formed from major endovaporization.

Cumulus clouds are not evaporative clouds; they are endovaporization clouds formed by hyquathermal (water earthquake heat) activity. This explains their rapid formation within minutes. Gravitational friction from earthtide and other seismic events. Water from underground aquifers is vaporized and released in these events, making cumulus clouds. They often have flat bottoms because of their rapid development as vaporized water condenses as air mass reaches an altitude where pressure is reduced.



Laws of Weather (Don't Need Magma Interior!)

If magma existed, it *should* have been tied to weather, but because magma does not exist, such a connection was never made.



The First Law of Weather

The Earth's weather is changed by hyquatherms.

The Second Law of Weather

Hyquatherms are changed by gravitational-astronomical cycles.

The Third Law of Weather

Earthtide-atmospheric pressure and the Geofield are directly connected through gravitational-astronomical cycles.

We can make predictions about earthquakes in the near future by cloud formations!

In photo 1 the area is free of clouds. 5 hours later a cloud appears. This sequence shows the development, expansion, and dissipation of a cloud over a day's time. A day later, the entire cycle is repeated. During this period, swarms of small earthquakes heated underground water, vaporizing it in a hydrotherm, increasing humidity and forming the earthquake cloud. These clouds are notably different from typical evaporative clouds that take a long time to form.

Earthquake clouds develop as water vapor created by earthquake heating is released. Zhonghao Shou, a retired chemist, successfully predicted dozens of large earthquakes, sending his predictions to the USGS before they occurred. Based on earthquake cloud formation that was seen to appear on two separate days, Shou predicted, on 24 June 2005, a 4.8 magnitude earthquake erupted, precisely where it had been predicted.

Evaporative Clouds:

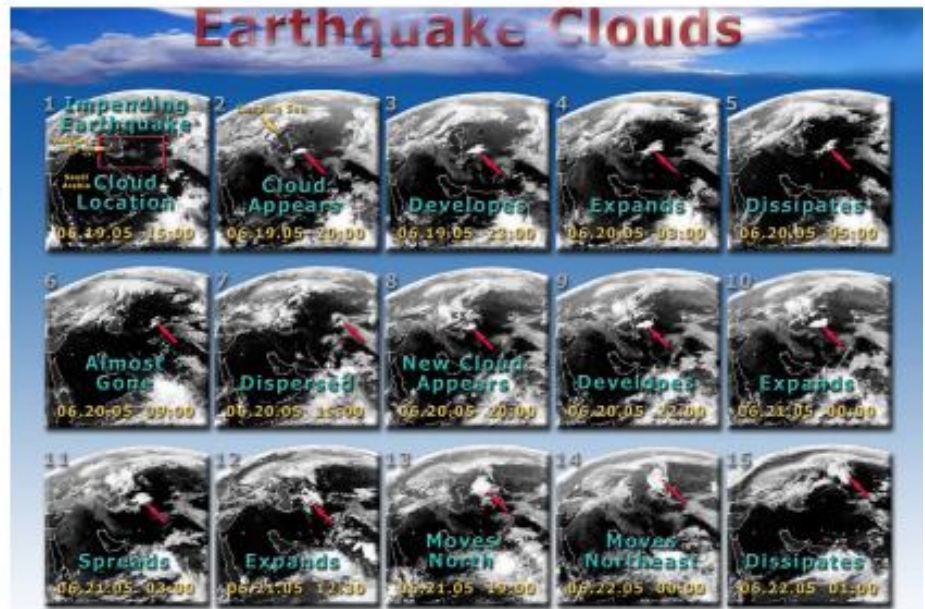
Cirrus and stratus clouds formed from evaporation.

Earthtide Clouds:

Cumulus clouds formed from minor endovaporization.

Earthquake Clouds:

Clouds formed from major endovaporization.



Intervals in Tidal Forces Cause Interval Manifestations in Weather

These regularly occurring tornados give us clues to why they happen, based in tidal effects.



"Scientists still do not know the exact mechanisms by which most tornados form."



Why would both these tornados occur in May, during 1981 and 1999 in Oklahoma, USA?

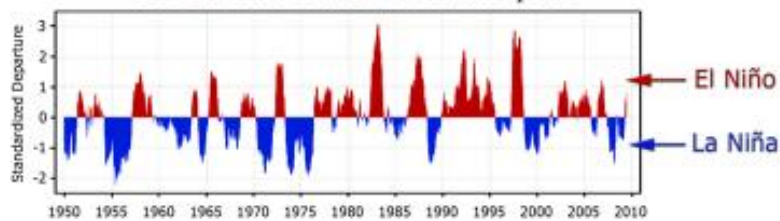
Fig 9.3.7 – Tornado's origins have long been anomalous for modern meteorologists. Why do they seem to occur in the same locations at the same time of year? Why are they associated with cumulus clouds, and why do they have a strong vertical uplift? To answer these questions we need more than modern meteorology can offer—we need the concepts in the new UM Weather Model.

The non-annual nature of El Niño and La Niña weather cycles cannot be attributed to the sun, otherwise they would be annual. Global warming isn't the answer either.

Cycles of heating and cooling over several years demonstrate that another factor is responsible for heating ocean surface waters, namely hyquathermal (water earthquake heat) heating of seafloor water.

The equator is both hot and cold in these events not due to the sun, but due to what's happening underground, generating hot plumes of water which rise to the surface.

The El Niño and La Niña cycle



Obviously, these cycles do not follow any year-long solar cycle - but are the result of a longer cycle that includes lunar-earth tide heating.

Anomalies

Cooler

Hotter

How could the Sun cool and heat these ocean-surface waters along the equator *at the same time?*

"El Niño events are **not** caused by global warming."
 Bruce Buckley
 Edward J. Hopkins
 Richard Whitaker
 8th Ed p277

However, they are also **not** caused by the Sun.

New

The Water Cycle

Hyquatherms under the ocean crust create plumes of hot water that rise to the surface and create global weather patterns.

Hyquatherm

Fig 9.4.2 - Ocean-Surface Temperature Anomalies occur because of hyquathermal activity beneath the ocean floor. Mega-plumes of water that are heated by earthquake-friction rise toward the surface producing global weather patterns that are cyclical in nature. Images adapted from NOAA and USGS.

Geofield Model:

1. The Earth's energy field, or 'Geofield,' is **generated** by piezoelectricity in the crust.
2. The Geofield is **propagated** and **controlled** by the gravitational tidal forces of the Sun and Moon.
3. The **strength** of the Geofield at any one location is determined by the makeup of the surrounding piezoelectric material and the magnitude of the tidal forces acting on that material.
4. Diurnal, annual, and millennial Geofield cycles are **controlled** by the astronomical cycles of the solar system and the Universe.

Magnetic Field: loosely-held atoms arranged in a crystalline lattice around an object according to **strong** lines of attraction.

Gravity Field: loosely-held atoms arranged in a crystalline lattice around all objects according to **weak** lines of attraction.

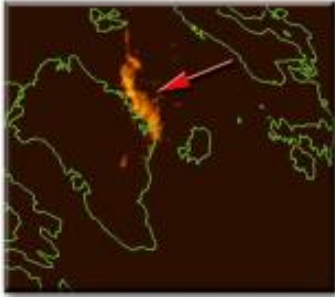
Electric or Energy Field: a continual transfer of energy through matter via the Domino Effect.

Piezofield: an energy field produced by the application of stress on piezoelectric minerals.

Geofield: the Earth's energy field or piezofield.

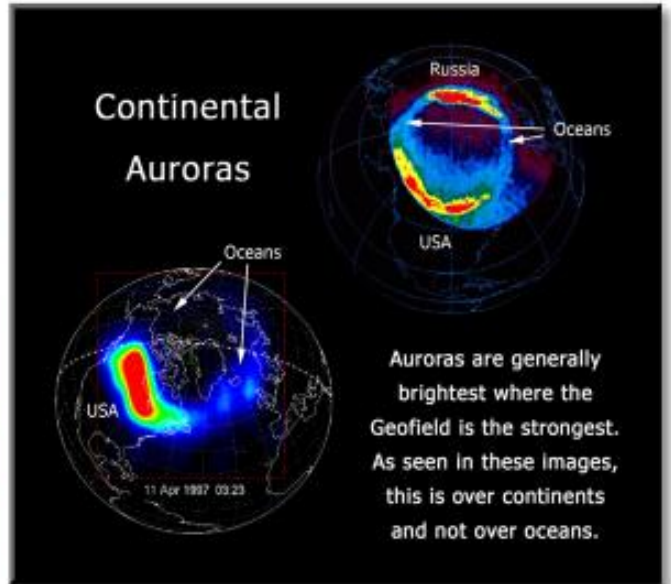
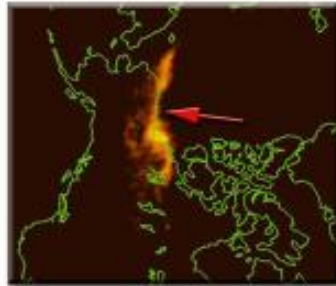
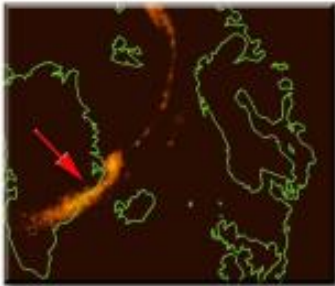
The Aurora and monsoons share a common origin—gravitational tidal friction in the crust.

Similar to how there is more heat over the continents (opposite of magma model), there is also more auroral activity over continents. Both of these are related to the rock tidal movement (earthtide) and its impact on weather. These evidences go against the dynamo interior theory, and support the Piezofield (geofield) Model.

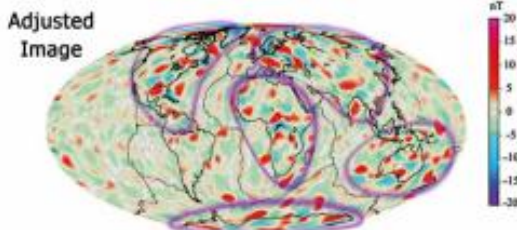


Coastline Auroras

"No theory can presently account for the formation of such coastline auroras."



Magsat Evidence



In this adjusted image, the mid-range colors have been muted, leaving only the strongest and weakest energy fields. This reveals the source of the energy fields, which is clearly the continents.

Frequency of Lightning Strikes

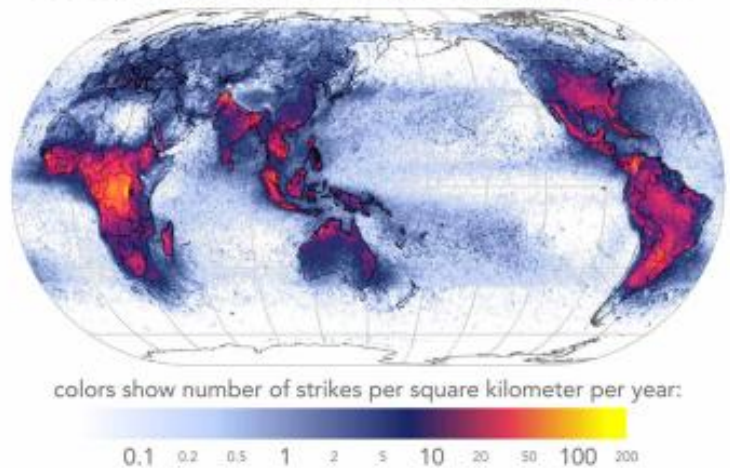
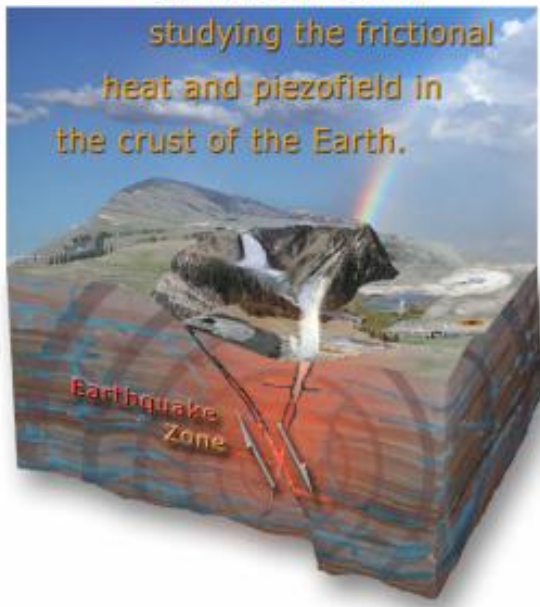


Fig 9.7.7 – Auroras and lightning strikes are the two largest and most common electrical phenomena observed in the atmosphere. Both are connected to the energy field of the Earth. What do they have in common? As is easily seen above, lightning strikes occur primarily **over continents** just like the auroras do! Once again, this refutes the dynamo theory but supports the Geofield Model. Image based on data from <http://thunder.nsstc.nasa.gov/data/> and created by Citynoise @ Wikipedia

Predicting changes in the weather and geofield can take place by studying the frictional heat and piezofield in the crust of the Earth.



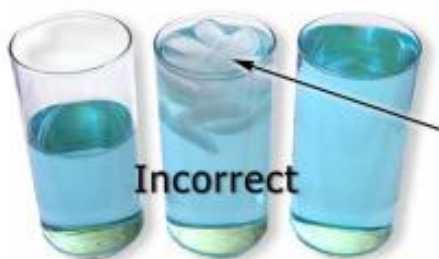
The Weather Model Summary

Having established direct scientific evidence that astronomical cycles cause earthquakes, that earthquakes generate frictional heating in the crust, and that the crust contains massive amounts of water, the following four Weather Model principles mentioned at the beginning of this chapter have greater meaning. They are here for review:

1. Hyquatherms change the Earth's weather systems; they are driven by Earthtide Heating, which is the constant frictional heating of the crust caused by gravitational tidal forces.
2. Hyquathermal heating of the seas and underground water beneath the continents causes high pressure and temperature zones in the atmosphere, which changes the Earth's weather.
3. The Earth's weather follows patterns and earthtide cycles that originate from the astronomical positions of the Earth, Moon, and Sun.
4. The Earth's weather and the Earth's Geofield are interrelated, connected by Earthtide Heating and the piezoelectric field, which are both created by the constant gravitational tidal movement of the Earth's crust.

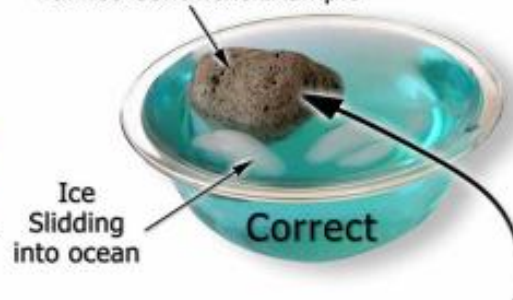
Don't Worry About Sea Levels Overtaking Us: We Float!

Illustrating Sea Level Rise



"Global sea level rises the same way when ice slides off land and into the ocean."

Pumice Continent Example



This piece of pumice represents a floating continent. Adding ice to the water causes the water level and pumice to rise **together**.

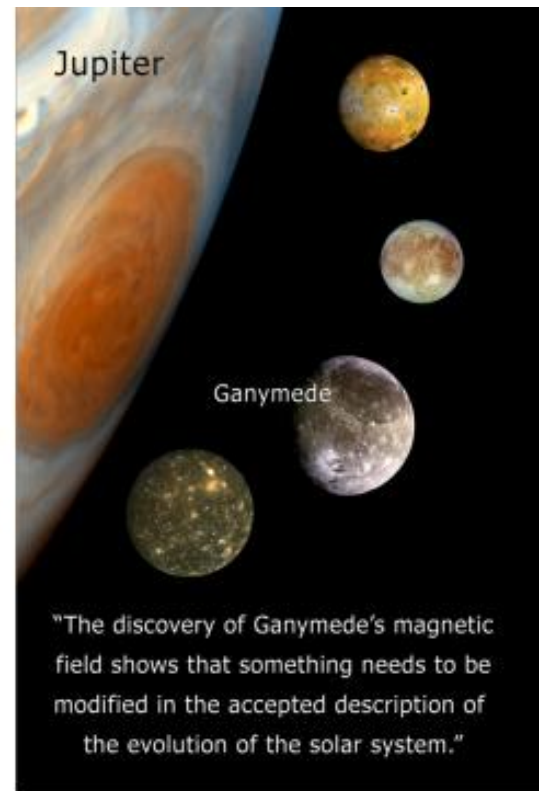
Fig 9.9.4 - The glasses on the left illustrate the concept researchers adhere to when discussing rising sea levels when ice sheets fall into the ocean. What makes this illustration incorrect is the absence of floating continents! The Earth's surface is more than just water. A more correct way of showing things as they are in nature includes a simulated continent—a pumice rock. Adding ice to the water does not cause the water level to rise on the rock; both rock and water levels rise together. Glacial rebound can also be simulated by loading the pumice rock with ice. The ice-loaded rock rides lower in the water, rising as the ice melts. This is an easy demonstration showing the reason global sea levels show no significant increases on the continents.

(God can drown cities if He wishes, but the fearmongering about global warming resulting in melting ice which would drown us is unscientific.)

Part: Tidal Forces Causing Magnetic Fields, Io Tug of War, Lava from Friction at Faults, Quakes Precede Volcanism, Eruptions Not from Magma Chambers, No “Hot Spot” Plumes

Magnetic Field's Due to Tidal Forces

- Scientists are puzzled as to why a small sphere like the moon Ganymede could have a magnetic field when they don't think it has a circulating iron core, and they think it is cold.
- The answer is that it's magnetic field is generated like any other sphere, by tidal forces "charging" piezoelectric crustal rocks, generating an electric energy field.
- To illustrate the puzzling nature of Ganymede to mainstream science, a small quote from a 2024 article at Science Alert which recognizes tidal influence but still tries to mix in magnetism arising from an iron core. It says, "Jupiter's largest moon, Ganymede, features a **surprisingly strong magnetic field for its size**. Tidal effects from Jupiter continually stretch and squeeze the moon, keeping its core warm and driving the magnetic field. But the exact geological processes occurring within the core are **not fully understood**."
(<https://www.sciencealert.com/ganymede-is-like-a-snowglobe-inside-which-could-explain-its-mysterious-magnetism>)
- Venus has no moon, and therefore minimal tidal forces act upon it, which is why it only has a very weak energy field!
- Modern science still refuses to acknowledge the tidal force role in Earth's magnetic field, and persists in claiming that iron cores are responsible for magnetic fields.



Tidal Source of Volcanology

As NASA states it:
"Solid tidal bulges on Io are about 100m high, taller than a 40-story building!" Note 5.3aj

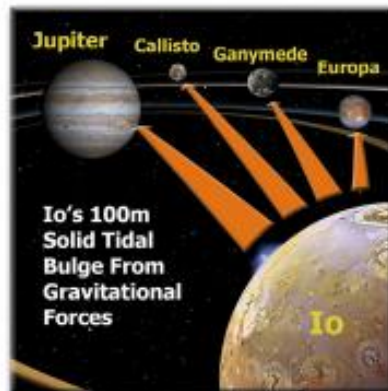
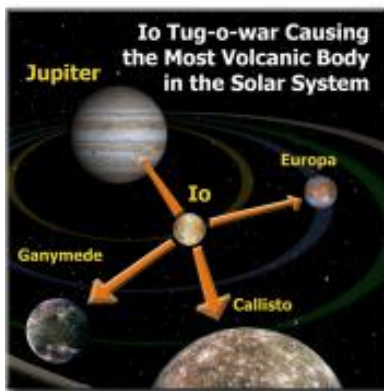
Io's large amount of lava comes from the strong tidal friction exerted on it by neighboring spheres.

"All this bending causes heat to build up inside Io. Io gets so hot inside that some of the material inside melts and boils and tries to escape any way it can. So it blows holes in the surface! That's what volcanoes are. Some on Io have shot their hot gas plume 300 kilometers (about 200 miles) into space!"

Note 5.3aj



Fig 5.3.16 – Actual lava flows on the surface of Io, one of Jupiter's four largest moons. The lava comes not from magma, but from the Gravitational Earthquake Friction Mechanism. Courtesy of NASA.



A model of Io's core: "heated from the outside, by tidal flexing of the layers around it, rather than being heated from the center."

Margaret Kivelson, Astrophysicist

Friction at Faults Makes Lava



Does magma cause earthquakes or do earthquakes cause lava?

"It is now believed that the number and sizes of observed earthquakes can be explained with a fairly simple friction law."

Peter Cervelli



Fig 5.5.3 - Lava flow along a fault line in Hawaii. Courtesy of USGS

"...frictional melting can occur if the stresses involved in faulting are sufficiently high. Despite these studies, frictional melting is not generally regarded as an important process during earthquake faulting because of uncertainties in the stress levels..." (quote p80) However, we've seen things get much hotter than is required for melting of most (silicate) rocks. The Bolivian quake was said to have upwards of 52,000 C, and only 1,700 C is needed to melt most silicate rocks.

Vaporized sub-surface waters expand 1,700x, pushing the gases up to the surface.

Solids can be melted in a fraction of a second as demonstrated by frictional welding. With billions of tons of rock being moved, there is more than enough pressure (about 25x enough pressure) to liquefy rock, without resorting to a theoretical magma chamber to explain the source of lava.

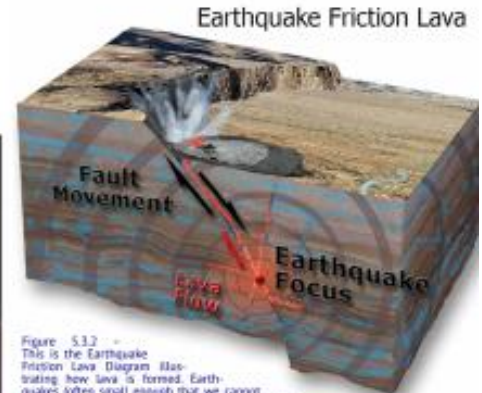
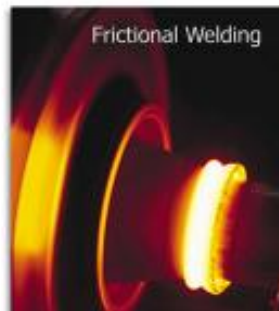
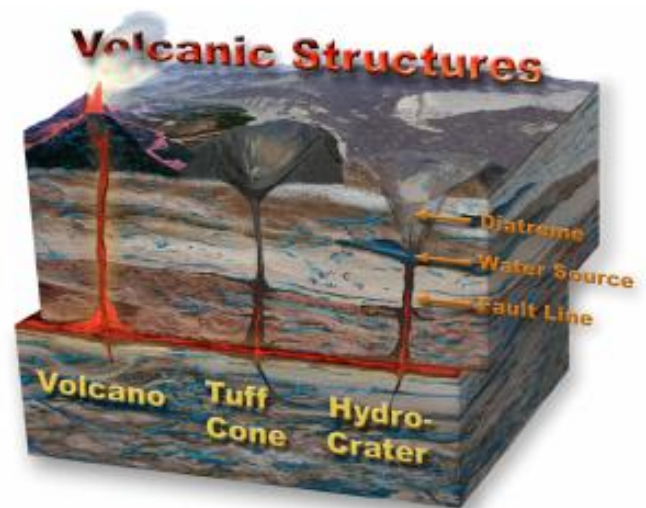


Figure 5.3.2 - This is the Earthquake Friction Lava Diagram illustrating how lava is formed. Earthquakes (often small enough that we cannot feel them) occur in swarms over days or weeks. Lava can be produced because of the friction between the plates, which rises to the surface through fault lines.

1. Lava originates from frictional heat (The Frictional-Heat Law) generated by movement within the crust.
2. Crustal movement is attributable to the solar and lunar cycle's diurnal effects. (The Gravitational-Friction law)
3. The resulting melted rock moves along paths of least resistance, including faults, subjecting the rising melted rock to further decompressional melting.

"The possibility of frictional melting during faulting has been suggested by several investigators." (quote p80)

Fig 5.5.7 - This diagram illustrates different types of Volcanic Structures resulting from frictional heating. The most recognizable structure, volcanoes are not the only example. Tuff cones and hydrocraters remain less known due to a lack of viewable eruptions in modern times. Large earthquakes in the past caused massive steam explosions, which formed the various craters, and mountains.



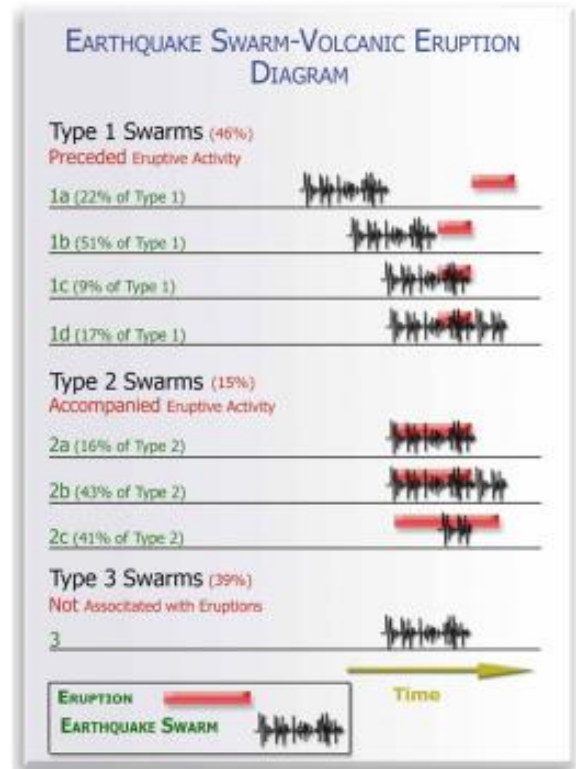
Quakes Precede Lava

Every swarm that accompanied a volcanic eruption preceded the eruption, or occurred during the eruption. **No earthquake swarms started immediately after volcanic eruptions.**

We've also detected gases before eruptions. Obviously, the earthquakes release the gases!

The Gravitational-Friction Law

Frictional heating in the crust of celestial bodies is caused by the gravitational pull and release of the crust by other celestial bodies.



1959 Earthquake Triggers Geysers - Coincidence?



Fig 7.5.2 - Hydrothermal minerals like this cone and surrounding area are formed when hot thermal waters become cool and form prethermite. This is the Beehive Geyser in Yellowstone National Park, USA.

At 11:37 P.M. on the night of August 17, 1959, a large 7.5 earthquake rocked Yellowstone. The earthquake and the tremors following it caused hundreds of geysers to erupt: "One of the greatest and longest-lasting reminders of the quake was its effect on the geysers and hot springs. On the night of the tremors and within the next few days, **hundreds of geysers erupted**, including many hot springs that had not previously been known as geysers." 866-134 p14

"Exactly what caused these eruptions is **difficult to say...**"

866-134 p15

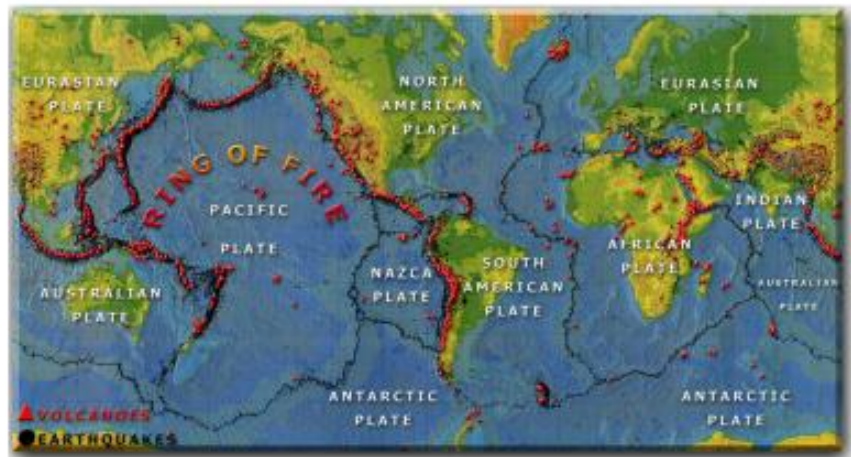
(NOT SO DIFFICULT...)

(They are kept from obvious truths because they insist on magma causing all volcanism)

Earthquakes & Volcanoes: Plate Boundary Collisions

- The **black dots** on the ring of fire map are **earthquakes**.
- The map of heat flow demonstrates that all along this ring there is heat coming off, even the places where there's not volcanoes.
- There's no need for magma chambers for volcanoes when we can clearly see it is the tidal plate interactions causing volcanism.
- It's obvious: the location of most friction is the location of most volcanic activity! No magma chambers required!

"Only about 10 percent of the world's earthquakes occur along the oceanic-ridge system, and they contribute only about 5 percent of the total seismic energy of earthquakes around the world. In contrast, **earthquakes occurring where plate boundaries converge, such as at the trenches, contribute more than 90 percent** of the world's release of seismic energy from shallow earthquakes, as well as most of the energy from intermediate and deep-focus earthquakes." Note 5.14d



Fault Line, Not "Hot Spot Plumes"

"It seems that **we must abandon** the convenient concept of **fixed hotspots** as reference points for past plate motions." Note 5.14f

In another science journal, *Tectonophysics*, an article had this to say about mantle plumes in 1999:

"Hypothesized mantle plumes do not appear responsible for most large igneous provinces; instead, their very existence is questionable. **No geological evidence of any kind – geochemical, petrological, thermal, topographic – requires mantle plumes.**" Note 5.14g

In an uncommon challenge to an important aspect of the magma theory, this particular article emphasized a position of outright abandonment of the theory:

"All the evidence that has been used so far to support the plume model – geochemical, petrological, thermal, topographic – is equivocal at best, if indeed not contrary. **The plume idea is ad hoc, artificial, unnecessary, inadequate, and in some cases even self-defeating, and should be abandoned.**" Note 5.14g p23

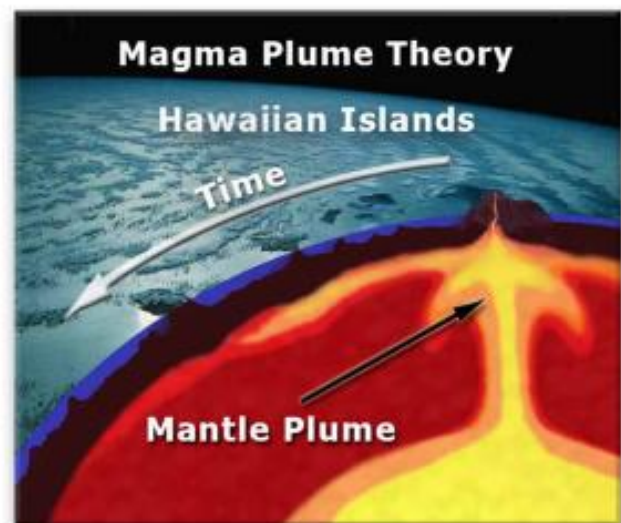


Fig 5.14.2 – For many decades, geologists held to the idea that the Hawaiian Islands formed over a Mantle Plume. Now the mechanism that supposedly brought "magma" to the surface is "gone with the wind" say researchers. They acknowledge that geology was "making up excuses and modifications to make plume theory work".

Hot Spots Don't Work

“One of the more damning pieces of evidence against mantle plume theory:

the plume theory is that regions of the crust above suspected mantle plumes **don't actually appear to be hot**—despite the fact that huge fountains of magma from the hot **core should be rising directly beneath**... In Hawaii, however, they found the temperature below the sea floor to be much the same as everywhere else—**there is no anomalous heat flow.**” Note 5.14b

To make the false plume theory work, scientists concede:

““You just have to keep **making up excuses and modifications to make plume theory work,**” says Foulger.” Note 5.14b

Perhaps geologists finally see that what they thought they knew may be wrong after all:

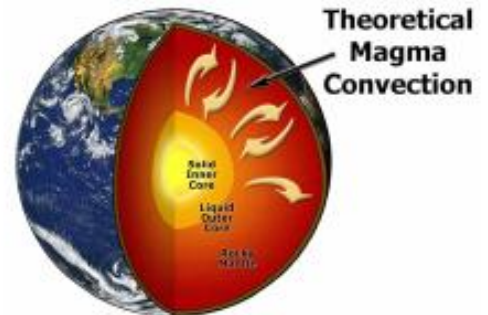
“And there are no samples of the inner Earth being spat out of the Hawaiian volcanoes as **we once thought. Everything is up for grabs.**

““We'll have to **acknowledge we know far less about the centre of the Earth than we thought we did,**” says Foulger.”

Note 5.14b

“Most aren't convinced that mantle plumes should be dumped entirely. But they're willing to admit that the geological community is **standing on the brink of a radical shift in thinking that could completely change our ideas about the inner workings of the Earth.**” Note 5.14b

There is no evidence for magma convection. Several researchers suggest that the theory has “major geologic problems” and that it is “highly speculative” – yet it remains widely accepted and is taught as fact.



Crustal Heat 100's Of Miles From A Plate Boundary

No plate boundary crack to allow magma to “plume” up from mantle!

Sure it's hot, but why?
Fault line interaction.

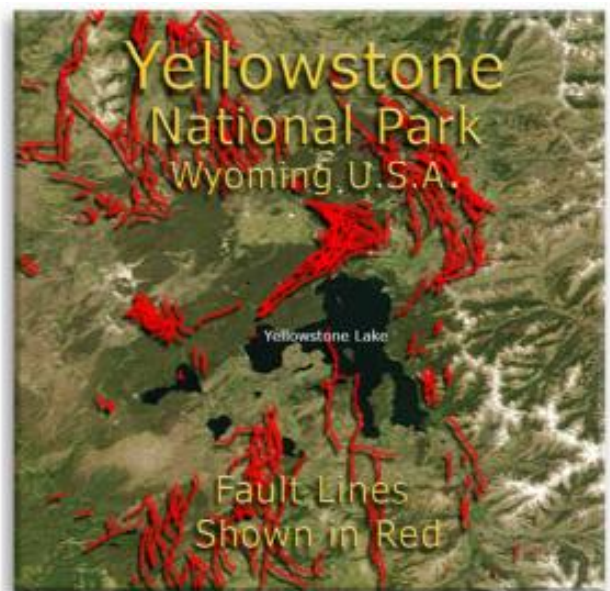
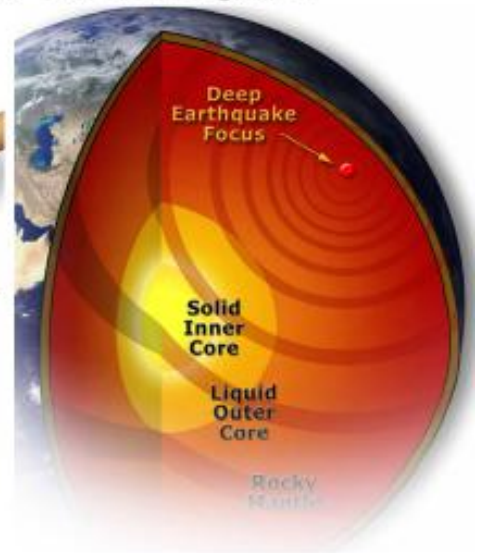
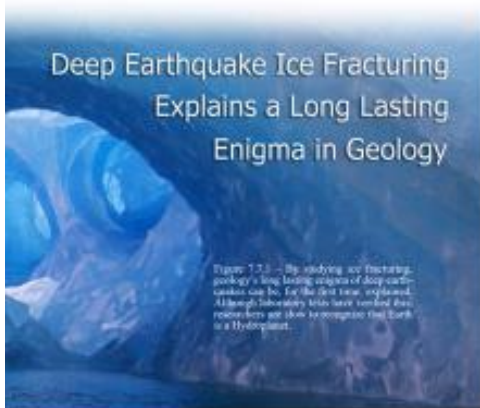


Fig 5.3.15 - Yellowstone National Park, USA boasts of intersecting faults that produced heat by earthquakes in the middle of the North America Plate.

Part: Deep Quakes, Drilling, Earthtide, Cyclical Earthquakes & Moonquakes

Deep Earthquakes Can't Happen in Fluid Magma



Deep earthquakes show us that earth's interior isn't as fluid as some thing. A magma chamber wouldn't allow for the snapping of solids as happens in an earthquake. Earth's true interior is a mixture of water soil and rock, which makes deep earthquakes plausible.

“At present the **mechanism** for these very deep focus earthquakes remains **speculative...**” Note 5.10b

Try Drilling? Still Can't Find Magma

“The Phase 3 science studies to date **provide no evidence for a hydrothermal system or magma from which heat can be exploited within the central part of the resurgent dome of the Long Valley caldera.**” Note 5.11d

The researchers continue:

“The **observed temperatures favor a model in which there is no massive magma chamber in the upper 10 km...**” Note 5.11d

“The more we drill, the more we find out how little we know.”

Alfred Duba



Fig 5.11.1 The Long Valley California, USA, borehole. An attempt to reach a magma body and exploit the heat of magma for energy production failed. No magma was found.

“The other attraction seemed to be an opportunity to drill through the buried boundary between two tectonic plates that collided 320 million years ago to help form the present Eurasian plate. But the suture, first predicted to slant under the KTB site at a depth of about 3 kilometers on the basis of surface geology, **failed to show up at 3 kilometers, or at 5 kilometers as later hoped.** And at 7.5 kilometers, researchers still ‘haven’t seen any sign of a dramatic change’ that would mark the boundary between the two plates, according to Jörg Lauterjung of the KTB project.” Note 5.11d



Fig 5.11.4 - This is the site of the German KTB 9 km deep borehole Scientific drilling project carried out 1987-1995.

Earthtide & Quakes in Regular Cycles

What causes lava and the heat in the crust?
Answer: the daily Earthtide.

“Geophysicists have traditionally shied away from making such connections.” (quote p83)

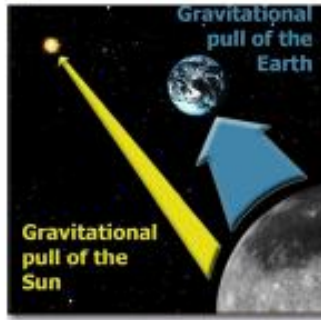


Fig 5.5.9 - The gravitational tug of Earth and Sun, not magma, causes 'moonquakes' on the Moon.

“Now, some suspect that Earth is also 'breathing,' compressing its crust and extending it once each year. This cycle is most evident in Japan, geophysicists told the meeting, where it may be responsible for that country's 'earthquake season.' Elsewhere, it may lead some volcanoes to erupt almost solely between September and December.” Nov 5.3a

Lunar Earthquake-Eruption Cycle Evidence

If the Moon's orbit affects the movement of the Earth's crust, then evidence of the connection between the Earth's diurnal (daily) rotation, the lunar cycle, and earthquakes should exist. We see evidence of this association at the most active volcano in the world, which is in Hawaii. In 1988, scientists announced in the *Journal of Geophysical Research*:

“Between 1967 and 1983, four earthquake swarms occurred on Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii, with durations ranging from 68 to 156 hours. Plots of the number of events per hour show a remarkable modulation having diurnal and semidiurnal periodicities...tidal influences appear to be the best explanation for the modulation of the activity.” Nov 5.3a

“Earth has solid ground tides too, but they amount to less than 20 centimeters (about 8 inches).”

NASA

Earthtide: The daily tidal movement of the Earth's crust.

“...the discovery of silent earthquakes is forcing scientists to reconsider various aspects of fault motion...One curious feature of these silent earthquakes is that they happen at regular intervals—so regular, in fact, that scientists are now predicting their occurrence successfully.” Nov 5.3b

Moon Quakes (at Repeated Intervals)

Moon has little or no remaining internal heat:

“The Moon, a body much smaller than the Earth, lost its internal heat relatively early in its history. As a result, it ceased to be an internally active planet about a billion years or more ago.” Bib 133 p187

There are no volcanoes or active lava flows on the Moon—but there are moonquakes, therefore, if the Moon has no internal heated magma to cause quaking, why do they exist? From the book, *Melting the Earth*, the author states that the Moon is “dead” inside, and that “tidal forces exerted by the Earth” cause cycles of moonquakes:

“When the Apollo 12 seismometers detected the first moonquakes in November 1969, scientists got a direct confirmation that the Moon is 'dead' inside, harboring no volcanic energy. Moonquakes, it was found, originate about 600 to 800 km (375 to 500 mi) below the surface, are highly localized, and occur at intervals of about fourteen days. Apparently they are triggered by the tidal forces exerted by the Earth.” Bib 136

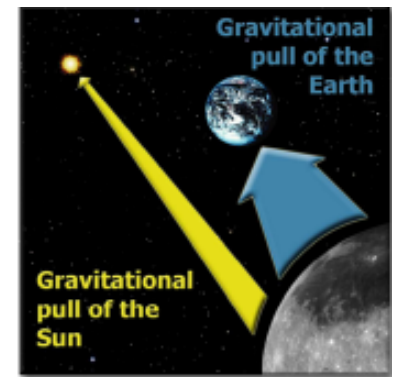


Fig 5.5.9 - The gravitational tug of Earth and Sun, not magma, causes 'moonquakes' on the Moon.

Moonquakes, as first observed by Apollo 12 seismometers in 1969, “occur at intervals of about fourteen days. Apparently they are triggered by the tidal forces exerted by the Earth.” (quote p83) We admit moonquakes due to tidal forces exerted by the earth, why can't we apply this to our earth's quakes too?

Part: Subduction Friction for Local Volcanology (Not Magma Chamber), Surface Geode Formation Refutes Subduction/Uplift Theory, Plate Movement Not Described by Long-term Uplift

Subduction Not Melting Plates into Magma Chamber

- Yes one plate can go under another in a collision, but the plate going under the other does not contribute to a deep magma chamber.
- Lava/magma is only locally created, it does not come from a mysterious never seen magma chamber.
- We can explain volcanism by the local plate interactions without drawing upon a magma chamber. Remember Davy's caloric & Lavoisier's phlogiston debunking: if you don't need it to explain nature, it probably doesn't exist!
- Subduction is not testable science.

"The real problem with subduction is that it can do everything. Plate collision may be invoked 'to explain uplift (making mountains), or subsidence (making deep trenches). It may make folds by compression, but makes backarc basins by tension. **The fact that the subduction hypothesis can account for both uplift and subsidence, compression and tension, means that it has too many degrees of freedom. It can account for opposite effects and is not testable.**" 184 10 p100

- No, the lava is not generated by the plate sinking into a magma chamber as the NOAA diagram suggests.
- Friction-based lava is becoming more widely accepted among researchers because they finally realized there are earthquake generating faults below all volcanoes. Those faults move rock that is under great pressure, melting it where it can rise to the surface as lava.

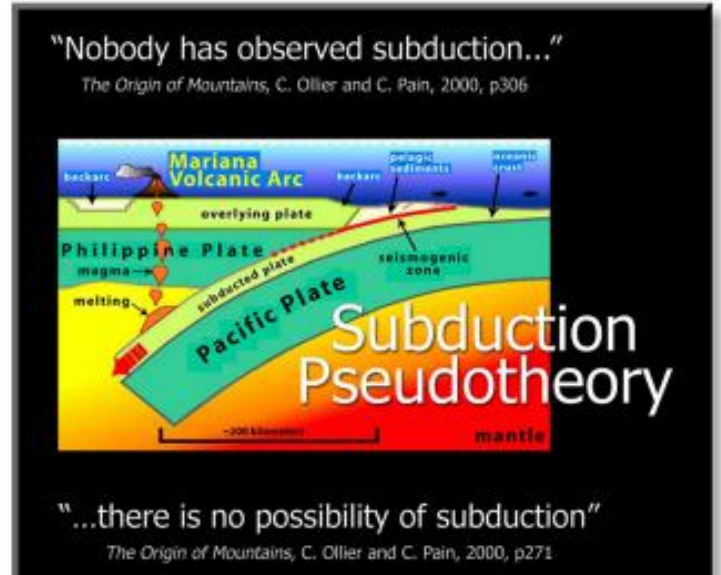
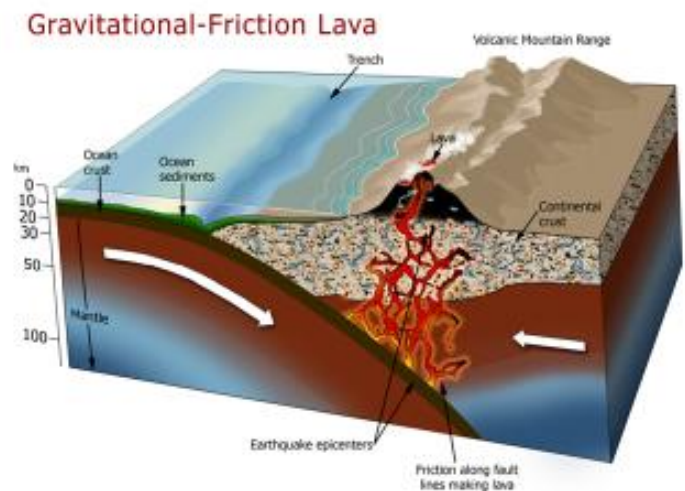
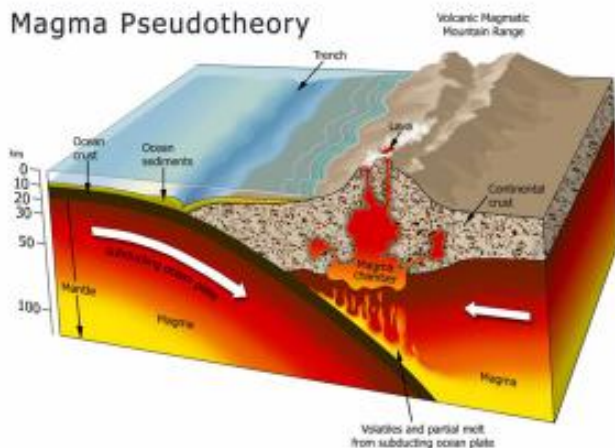


Plate Boundary Volcanology's Magma Chamber Replaced by Simple Friction

Friction of the collision is sufficient to melt the plate, no magma bed is required to explain observable lava!



Surface: Most Hypretherm Exposure, Most Quartz Formation

These geode crystals are only found near the surface, and it's a worldwide phenomenon. It proves there was no uplift and subduction over millions of years because these formations are all right here at the surface. This attests to a young Earth with a recent flood which made these crystals in a hypretherm (hydro pressure thermal) environment, unique to the flood. The water hypretherm environment for crystal formation gives us clues to the environment of the creation of Earth itself.

Thunderegg Formation Sequence



Fig 8.14.11 - This rare sequence of thundereggs shows the typical formation of geode crystals in specimens collected at 8', 7', 6', 5', 4', 3' and 2 feet from the surface. This sequence proves that not only did the formation of thundereggs take place near the present day surface (where they were found), the closer the thunderegg was to the surface, the larger the cavity. Specimens like these are found worldwide, but **only** on or near the surface, so how could they possibly be millions of years old, even *if* the Uplift and Subduction Pseudotheries were correct? Thundereggs are direct evidence of the recent, global hyprethermal event known as the Universal Flood. Image courtesy of Robert Colburn.

No Vertical Plate Movement to Explain Basalt on Surface, Marine Fossils on Surface, etc.

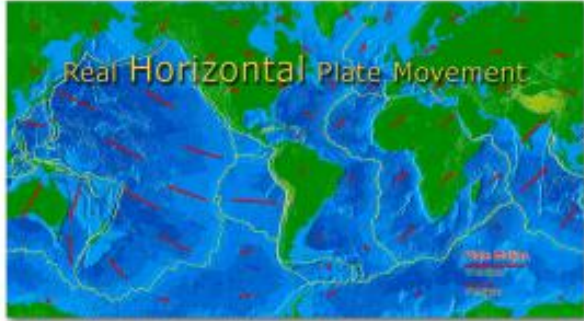
- They say these things are on the surface, on mountaintops, etc. due to a long time of uplift.
- But we have never seen uplift.
- Everest has never lifted or sunk.
- There are no sunk continents.
- Subduction, a slow downward movement, isn't happening.
- The lack of slow subduction is another evidence against old Earth and it's magma engine.

Micro-uplift: the **actual** rising or lifting of hills or mountains above the surrounding landscape over a **short** period of time.

Macro-uplift: the **theoretical** lifting of large landmasses or continents above the surrounding landscape over **long** periods of geologic time.

“However, the large-scale flow patterns involved in **subduction and exhumation** of continental crust, with preservation of the UHPM [ultrahigh pressure metamorphic] record, **remain poorly understood.**” Note 5.13c

No Uplift, No Old Earth



“Without uplift and erosion, there would be no Grand Canyon. Up until the close of the Cretaceous Period 60 million years ago, the area that is now northern Arizona was for most of its existence a low flat-lying plain. Sometimes it was slightly above sea level receiving deposits from rivers and wind-blown sand; at other times the area was below sea level. It was not until this whole area was uplifted over 10,000 feet, then eroded and sculptured to its present form, that the Grand Canyon as we know it today, came to be.” Note 5.13c

No data showing uplift exists, so there is no map of it. Yet uplift continues to be taught.

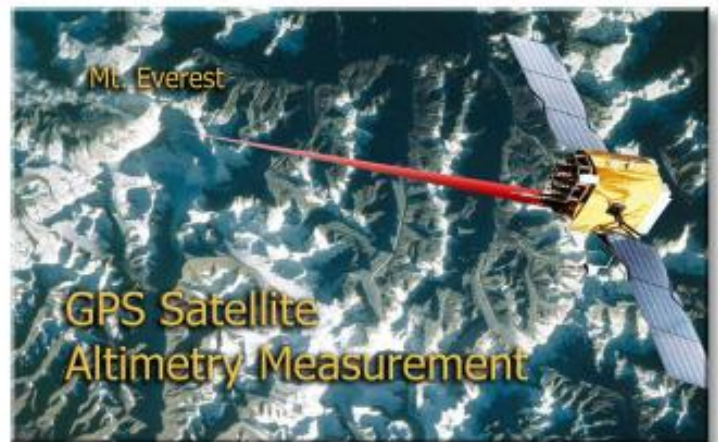


No Uplift: Mt. Everest

“...the **horizontal** position of Everest seems to be moving steadily and slightly northeastward—between 6 centimeters (2.4 inches) a year,” but “**no measurable change in the height of Everest**” has been observed!

Bradford Washburn – Head Researcher

GPS measurements confirm that over the last several years Mt. Everest is not moving up or down, accurate to within a millimeter. This refutes Uplift Theory.



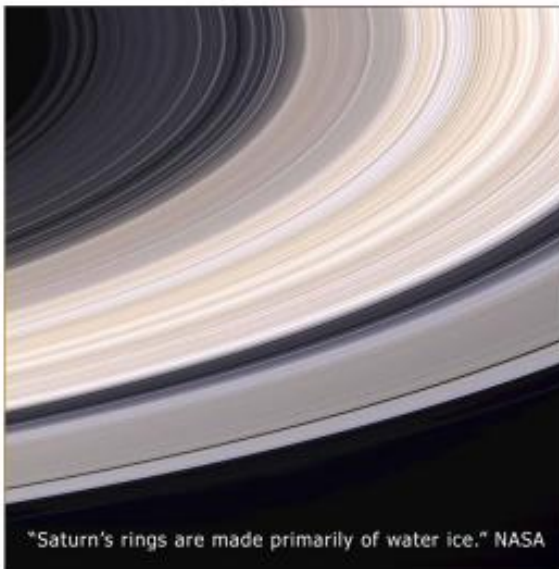
Part: Water on Planets, Stars, Moons, Asteroids

Overview of Water Earth Evidences

- Water in vacuum vs in space.
- Water spherical behavior.
- Water precipitating crystals.
- Water blocking satellite.
- Water in planets, moon, sun, comets, asteroids.
- Water in rocks & enhydros.
- Water quartz vs melt glass.
- Why does it matter? The prominence of water in space demonstrates that worlds were made by water, not by explosions of melted material. This indicates a new view of the creation, and eliminates the need for old Earth, evolution, and ultimately atheism and nihilism.

Water On Planets & Stars

Moons of Saturn have hydrofountains which eject material that formed Saturn's rings.



Percentage of Water in Martian Soil

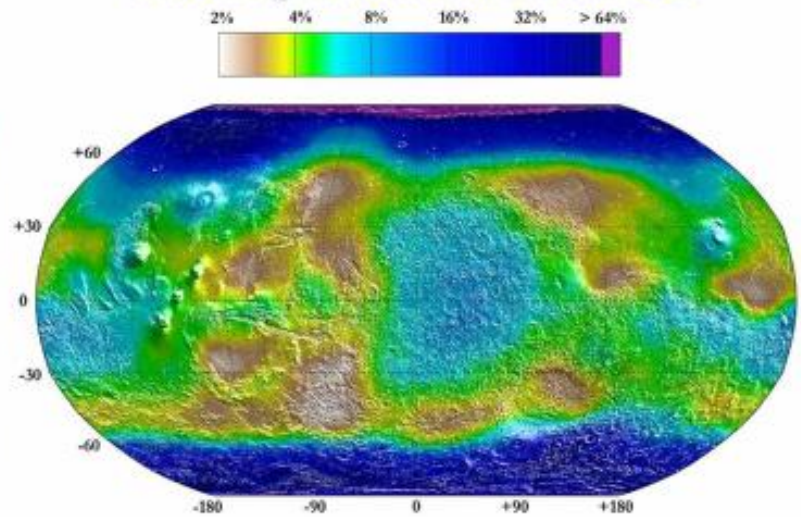
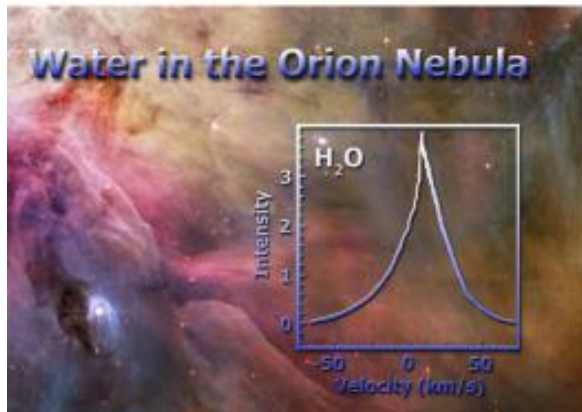


Fig 7.2.5 - This is a map of the surface of Mars illustrating the abundance of water in the topmost meter of Martian soil. The key represents the percentage of water in the soil by weight. Data for this map came from the neutron spectrometer onboard the Mars Odyssey spacecraft in 2003. The blue areas have enormous amounts of water. Courtesy of NASA/JPL.

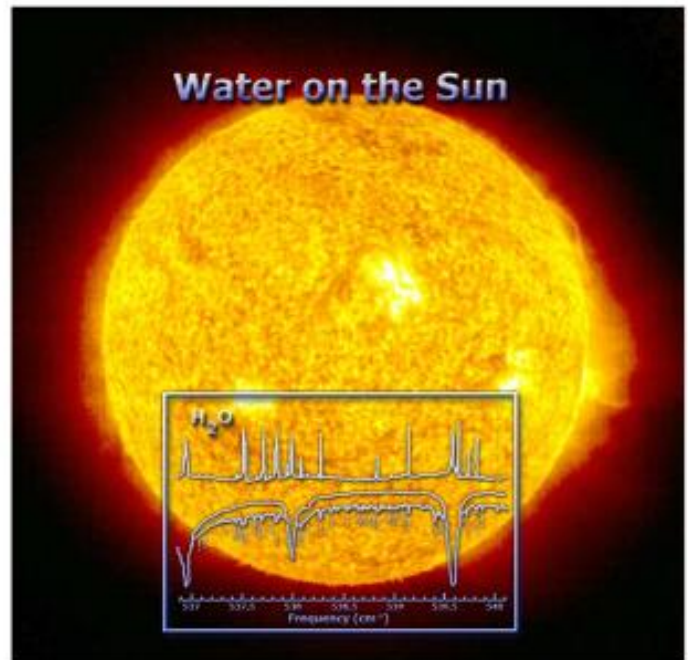
Water in Stars & Nebulas

There is a strong water line in the Orion Nebula as detected by the maser. This water signal was stronger than elemental hydrogen, the supposed most abundant substance in the universe. One researcher said, "It must be raining in Orion."

Water can exist in stars as a gas or even a liquid because ice water and liquid water exist in hot conditions when pressure is high.



Researchers compared the emission of the Sun with emissions of the spectra of hot water, and found that water is on the Sun.



Water on Moons, Asteroids

The high amount of water on these spheres attests to their not being formed out of melted rock.

The moons of Saturn Dione, Enceladus, Rhea, and Iapetus are all mostly ice.



A large near-Earth asteroid Ceres has a 77 mile mantle of ice, which is a quarter of its mass.



Tethys of Saturn

The Tethys Hydrosphere

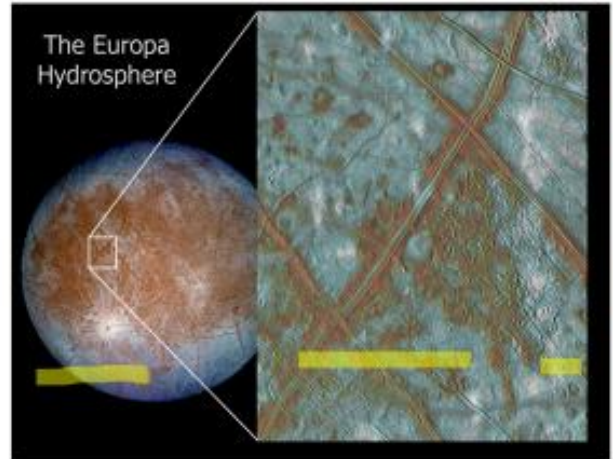
"This moon is known to have a density very close to that of water, indicating it is likely composed mainly of water ice." NASA.



Water Moons

These images adapted from NASA show that these moons all contain significant amounts of water. The amount of water they hold is higher than that proposed in the Hydroplanet Earth Model.

Europa is smaller than Earth's Moon yet holds an ocean 93 miles deep. Earth's oceans average only 2.5 miles deep. Tidal forces have broken and fractured the icy surface of Europa as this image shows due to the tidal force of Jupiter. Brown areas are sediments blown onto the surface by steam and water carried from below the surface by hydrofountains.

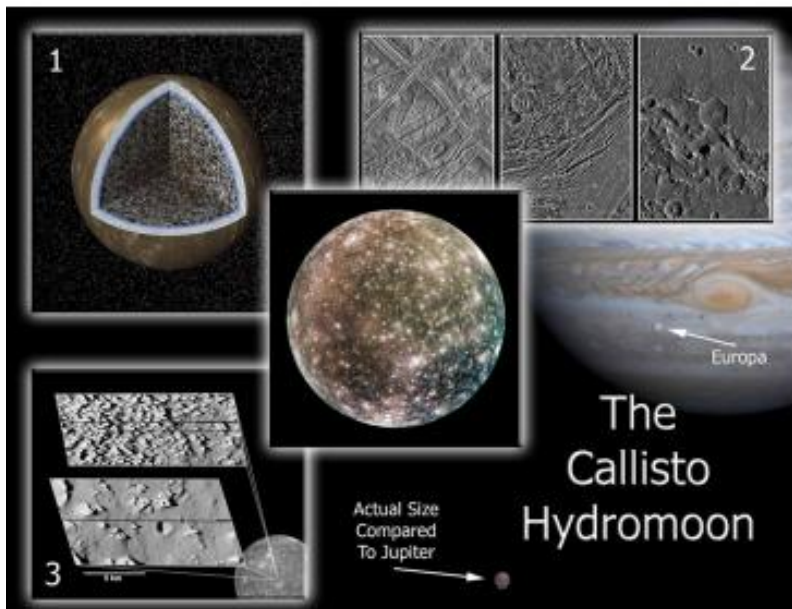


Water Moons

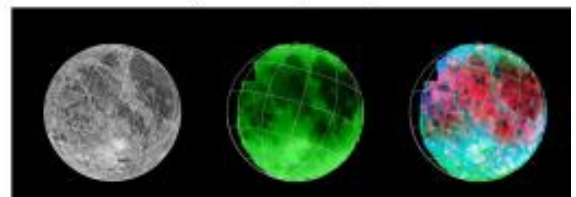
Plate 1 is a NASA illustration showing an icy crust, subocean and an ice-rock interior.

Plate 2 compares the surfaces of Europa, Ganymede and Callisto, showing a "dark material layer" that is easily accounted for in the Hydroplanet Model.

Plate 3 shows icy spires, landforms difficult to explain without a water origin.

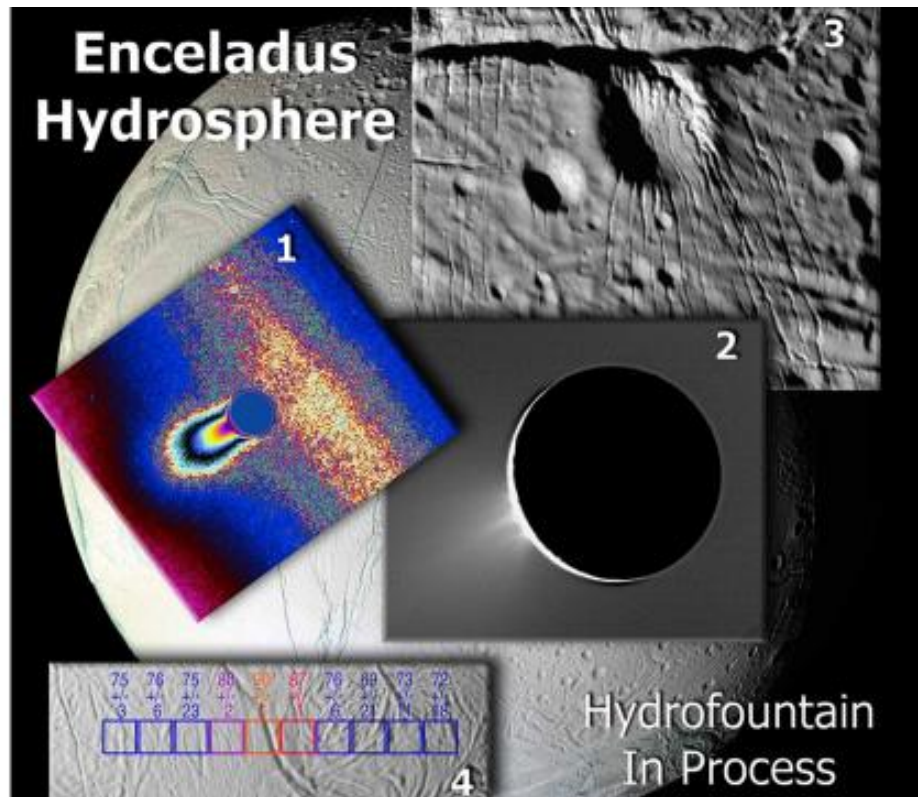


Areas in green and blue indicate water on the Ganymede Hydrosphere.



Water Explosion

- 1, 2: Real Time Eruption seen by Cassini spacecraft
- 3: Large canyons from previous ruptures
- Contributes to Saturn's water rings
- 4: Hottest Near Surface Cracks (Faults)
- Density $\sim 1.5\text{g/cm}^2$, just more than water.
- The vast amount of water in this and other heavenly bodies gives us clues to what could be inside our own planet, and attests to the water-based creation, and is in stark contrast with the explosion melt old universe theory.



Part: Geodes Attest Young Earth, Earth as Geode, Fossil Geode Connection, Enhydro Water Genesis Evidence, Rocks Made in Hypretherm, Granite Water

Surface: Most Hypretherm Exposure, Most Quartz Formation

These geode crystals are only found near the surface, and it's a worldwide phenomenon. It proves there was no uplift and subduction over millions of years because these formations are all right here at the surface. This attests to a young Earth with a recent flood which made these crystals in a hypretherm (hydro pressure thermal) environment, unique to the flood. The water hypretherm environment for crystal formation gives us clues to the environment of the creation of Earth itself.

Thunderegg Formation Sequence



Fig 8.14.11 – This rare sequence of thundereggs shows the typical formation of geode crystals in specimens collected at 8', 7', 6', 5', 4', 3' and 2 feet from the surface. This sequence proves that not only did the formation of thundereggs take place near the present day surface (where they were found), the closer the thunderegg was to the surface, the larger the cavity. Specimens like these are found worldwide, but **only** on or near the surface, so how could they possibly be millions of years old, even if the Uplift and Subduction Pseudotheries were correct? Thundereggs are direct evidence of the recent, global hyprethermal event known as the Universal Flood. Image courtesy of Robert Colburn.

Most Fossils Are Shallow

- Almost always, fossils are exposed in shallow sediment by washouts & construction excavation.
- The abundance of shallow fossils indicate they were made at the same time, and in recent history. They were made in the flood of Noah.
- Utah Kennecott Copper Mine (1.5mi or ~7500 feet deep) only shows bone and teeth fossils were only found in the top 70 feet (out of about 8,000 feet).
- Dinosaur National Monument in Vernal Utah has **only one layer of fossils and that [was] on the surface**, covered by a thin layer of sediment averaging about a foot (30cm) thick.
- Amber fossils worldwide are in the same layer/vein. More on amber later.

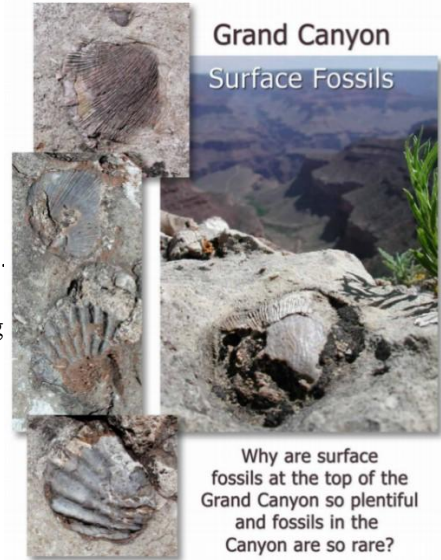


Image: [The production to be continued in world's deepest quarry | MININGMETALnews.com](#) Wikipedia, source: Spencer Musick

Earth as a Geode & 1st Manmade Geode Gives Insights into Creation

- Are geodes from a fiery melt or from water? Water.
- Open some geodes, water comes out.
- Geodes can't be from slow leeching water.



Jupiter's satellite Amalthea seen in 1999 has a density less than water, indicating a hollow core geode-like structure.



First Man-Made Geode

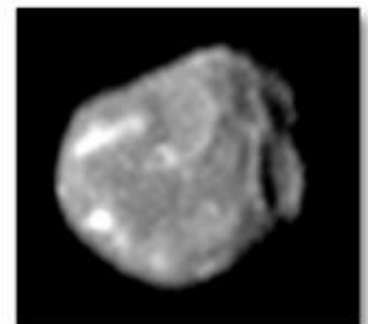


Small crystals grown on wire and big crystal.

Top female end of reactor shows quartz crystals growing in a dome shape.



Male end of the reactor shows different runs with crystals growing inside of the pipe.



Fossils Similar to Geodes: Flood Hypretherm

These geodes and fossils have the same material.

Open cavities, whether inside bones or pockets in the sediment, were filled with siliceous fluid that crystallized into agate rocks during the UF Hypretherm.

Due the surface nature of geode formation, there's no need for subduction and uplift over millions of years, which indicates a young Earth.

We also see that a water environment made fossils, pointing us to the flood of Noah.

Fossilized dinosaur bones were changed into agate just as other geodes and agates were, in the UF Hypretherm, only on or near the surface.



Dinosaur Fossil Agate

Water in Rocks

James Hutton (father of uniformitarianism) 200 years ago came up with the idea that Earth wasn't made in water as Genesis says because rocks in water don't dissolve back into water. However, the type of water matters. Creation waters would have been hot, pressurized, etc., like flood waters. Both the creation and the flood were unique geological events creating rocks of the world. Before Hutton, scientists knew and embraced evidences of the young Earth. Truly evolution is an apocalyptic theory of the end times!

- Heat a rock, it'll weigh less afterward due to water inside evaporating.
- Can't see water in rocks? It's like a germ, built in the microscopic level.
- Rock formulas typically contain H₂O.

Unseen water in rock has always been a mystery to geology in general and doesn't fit well with the magma Earth theory.



Enhydros: Water Trapped in Rock Bubbles

- Worldwide Enhydro rocks show that rocks were made in a water environment. Cool water fast enough, you'll trap liquid in the ice.
- This is a closed system, gas condensing to liquid would implode it. So they weren't made by gasses condensing into liquid!
- These are found near the surface, & wouldn't survive an ice age; solid water expands, and would explode the enclosed system.
- Most geologists don't even know these exist, & can't explain them.

The Enhydro Evidence

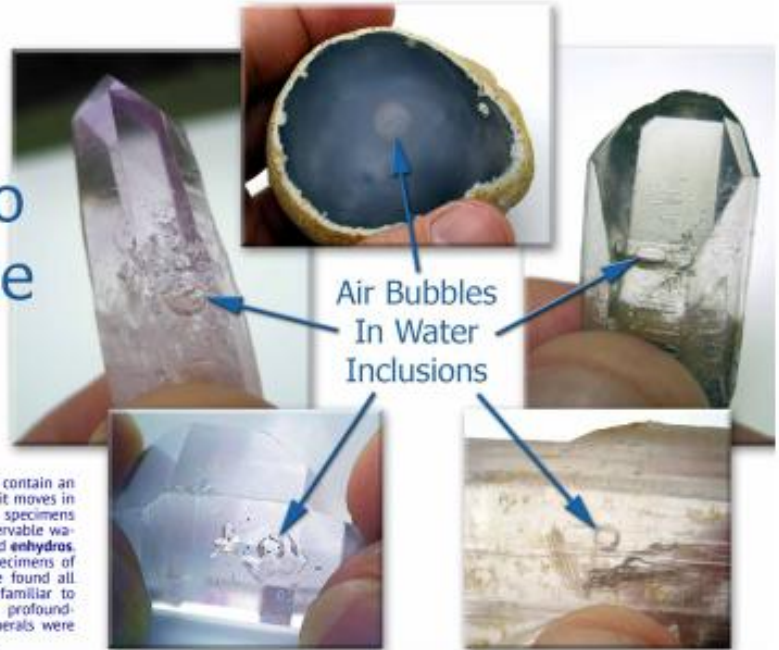
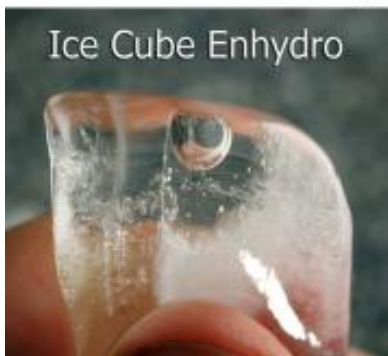


Fig 7.4.3 – These crystals each contain an air bubble that can be seen as it moves in the water, trapped within the specimens shown. Rocks that contain observable water with an air bubble are called **enhydros**. These are naturally formed specimens of quartz and calcite and can be found all around the world. Though unfamiliar to most people, enhydro rocks profoundly demonstrate that these minerals were grown in a water environment.

Water Trapped in Rocks

"In summary, our results show that H_2 , H_2O , CO_2 and CH_4 [methane] are **persistent molecular compounds** of the gas included in **diamonds**." Note 8.16d

When water freezes fast enough, air is trapped and is encapsulated within the ice cube. The gas (air bubble) and liquid (unfrozen water) trapped within the ice cube clearly came from the solution that made the ice cube. In the same way, mineral enhydros entrap liquid and gas of the same material in which they were formed, which gives away the water environment in which they crystallized.



Fluid Inclusions With Organic Gases



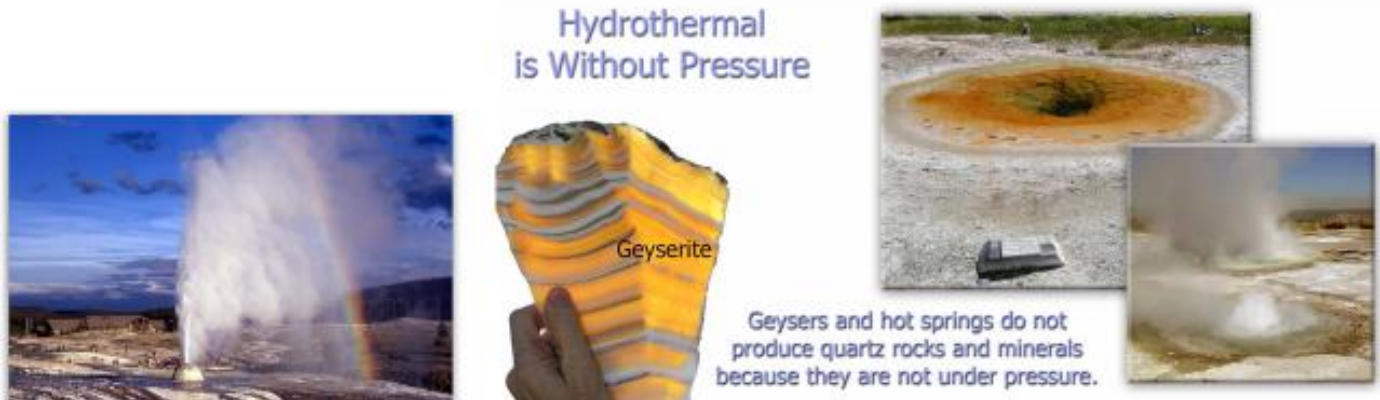
Fig 8.16.2 – Inclusions in enhydros contain more than water; they include the remains of microbial activity in the form of gases. Carbon dioxide and methane are common gases found in inclusions formed on or near the surface of the Earth's crust. Conversely, recycled (uplifted and subducted) igneous surface rocks, theorized to have formed deep in the mantle, have as Roedder observed, "essentially zero methane." This is direct evidence that "mantle materials of various sorts" lacking methane, were never subducted or uplifted, but were created in a lifeless (Earth's early creation) hydrothermal environment.

Hypretherm (water, pressure, heat) Makes Most Rocks.

But some rocks don't require the pressure, such as these.

These don't produce quartz rock due to the lack of pressure. They make prethermite, geyserite, etc.

This demonstrates that Earth's quartz (and almost all of Earth's rocks are quartz based) wasn't made by processes we observe today.



Water Made Continent Granite: Steam Escapes Through Holes

- Researchers tried and failed to make granite in the lab at various heats and pressures but without water. Later they discovered that “the water content” was the “most critical factor” to simulate nature in growing granite.
- Granite is what continents are made of, and this is a huge giveaway showing Earth's creation in a water environment.
- The holes in this granite in Mexico indicate water escape.



- Vesicles in volcanic rocks are from escaping steam.
- All volcanic rocks contain some water bound up in the minerals or the rock.
- Weigh a rock, heat it, and reweigh it, you'll see it weighs less due to water having escaped through micro fractures in the rock.



Part: Earth's Water: Equatorial Bulge, Interconnected Water Under Continents, Oceans only 1% of Earth's Water, Water Volcanos, Abundant Hydrocraters, Water-Volcanology Disasters

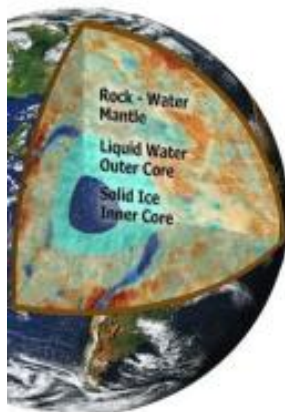
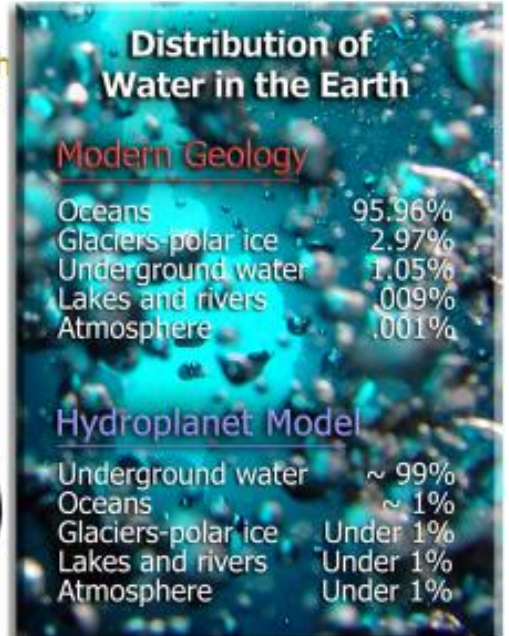
Most Water Beneath Crust; Bulges at Equator

A 27 mile equatorial bulge demonstrates the liquid interior of the Earth, the center of Earth being pulled more directly. What is the liquid? Water.

"In fact, more than 400 kilometers inside the Earth there may be enough water to replace the surface oceans more than ten times."

"The viscosity of the liquid outer core is comparable to that of water..."

Science, Vol 288, 16 June 2000, p2007



Spherical Earth



Equatorial Bulge

Continents Do Float: Under Water's Connected

- Scientists admit continents float, they just say its on magma.
- An earthquake in Alaska changes height of wells in Texas (~3000mi)!
- Consider how the flood of Noah essentially dunked the continents under water.



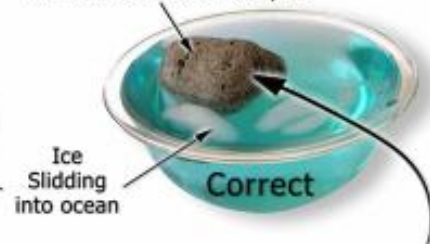
Illustrating Sea Level Rise



Incorrect

"Global sea level rises the same way when ice slides off land and into the ocean."

Pumice Continent Example



Ice Sliding into ocean

Correct

This piece of pumice represents a floating continent. Adding ice to the water causes the water level and pumice to rise **together**.

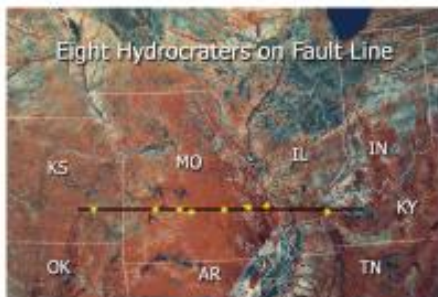
Lots of Water Exiting Volcanos

While millions of cubic yards of glacial ice and snow was lost during the initial blast of 1980, the 1982 mudflow was less violent, leaving most of the snow and ice intact. Where did the water originate for either flow? From inside Earth.

Some have downplayed the amount of water that came out of the 1980 Mount Saint Helens eruption because it doesn't fit their paradigm of lava from volcanos. They have claimed that the vast mudflows were from the melted snow cap on the mountain, but those snows cannot begin to account for the amounts of water observed. Surprisingly, no lava came out of Mount Saint Helens.



The Most Numerous Type of Crater in the Solar System: Hydrocrater (made by underground water)



Though scientists tried to pin this line of hydrocraters as 'impact craters,' the odds of these occurring in such a straight line would be something like 1 in a billion odds. The simple truth is that these are eruptions along a fault line. This matters because the impact narrative reinforces the magma narrative, and downplays the role of Earth's water and the tidal/tectonic nature of weather. Scientists downplay Earth's water in an attempt to eliminate the flood and the bible. For example, they want to say a comet killed the dinosaurs instead of the global flood. Impact craters have also given scientists false old ages of Earth itself.

99% of Earth's craters are likely steam-explosion craters.



Water Based Volcanology Disasters

"When the dust settled, deep holes pitted the ground, as though columns of rock had been blasted out."

Hydrorock Fountains are still preserved in some places, though many have been eroded. The flood chapter demonstrates many of them.

Events like this remind us how much water is in the Earth, and the dynamic power of water-based disasters to change the landscape. We shouldn't, as is the tendency, blame all events on the mysterious magma chambers deep in the Earth.

Chi-CHI
Earthquake
1999



"The ground seemed to explode as huge boulders were flung into the air..."



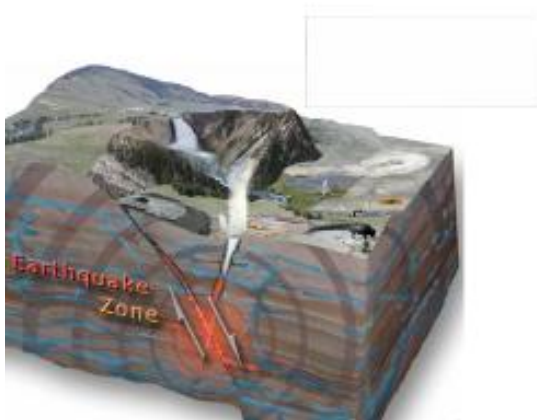
Hydrorock
Fountain
Evidence



Without
Volcanic
Eruption

Crustal Water Triggering Dangerous Hydrocrater

Yellowstone's frequent earthquakes heat subterranean waters and produce gysers.



"Near Kobe there is no active volcano, and heat flow studies revealed no significant lateral changes in temperature before the earthquake. Therefore we suggest that the anomaly at the Kobe hypocenter is **not** related to a **magma** reservoir, but rather to the presence of **fluids** in the crust."

Science, Vol. 374, 13 December 1996, p1892-3

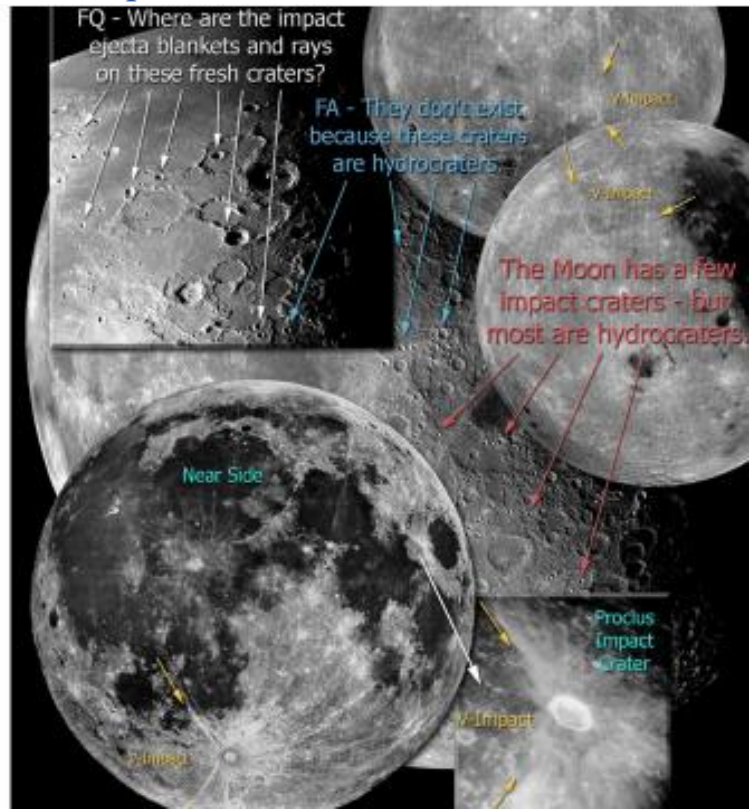
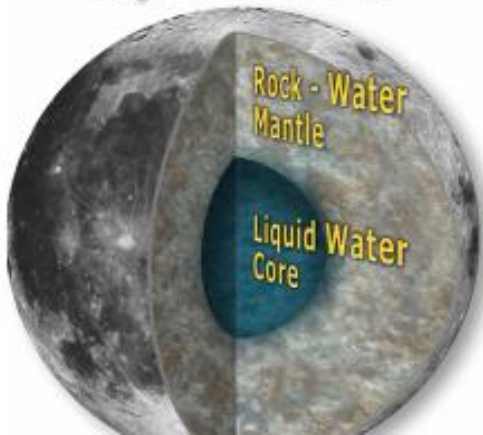
Geologists code word for water is "fluids" because often they don't want to openly admit water's presence and impact.

Part: Hydro-Moon, Pancake Crater Analogy, "Maria" Ancient Seas, No Moon Lava Flows, Non-Melt Moon Origin, Nearside Increased Gravity Hydrocraters, Eruption vs Impact

Seismic evidence from the 1970s and 2005 about the lunar core confirms it has a liquid water core. This gives us insight into Earth's hydrocore.

Pancake analogy: liquid batter turns to steam and comes out, leaving little craters. No impact involved!

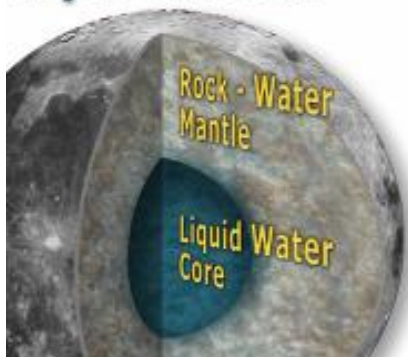
Hydromoon



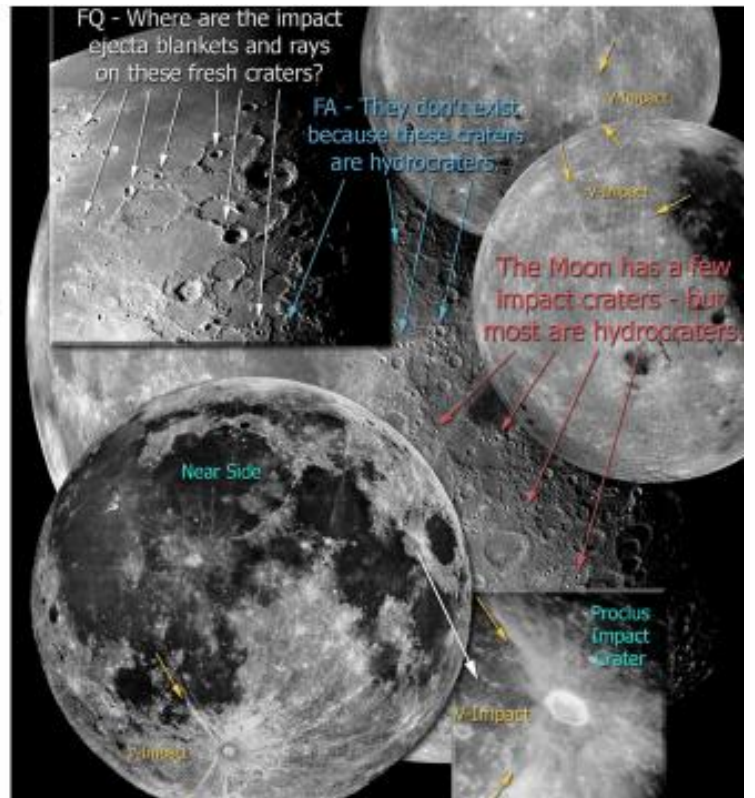
"Across the Moon, both in highlands and in maria, we find strange landforms that do not conform to our notions or understanding of lunar processes."

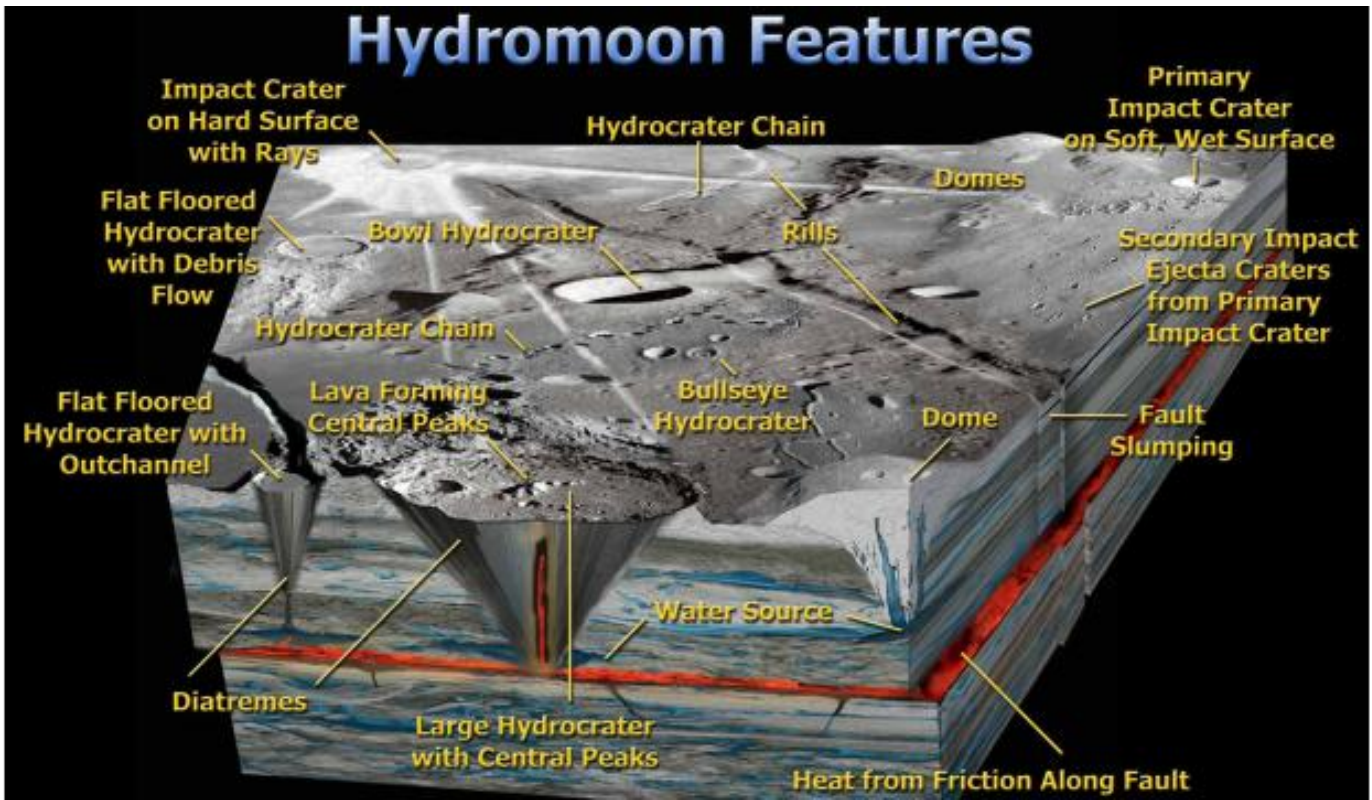
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Hydromoon



Pancake analogy: liquid batter turns to steam and comes out, leaving little craters. No impact involved!





Hydrocraters easily account for there being similar sized craters in the same vicinity containing completely different amounts of boulders. There can be multiple eruptions from different sublevels, each producing different populations of boulders in different craters.

Eros Asteroid

Impact Boulder Mystery and Answer

“We find it significant that over half of the mapped craters are boulderless...”

Why would half of the similar impact craters have boulders, and the other half not?

No Lava Flow on Moon

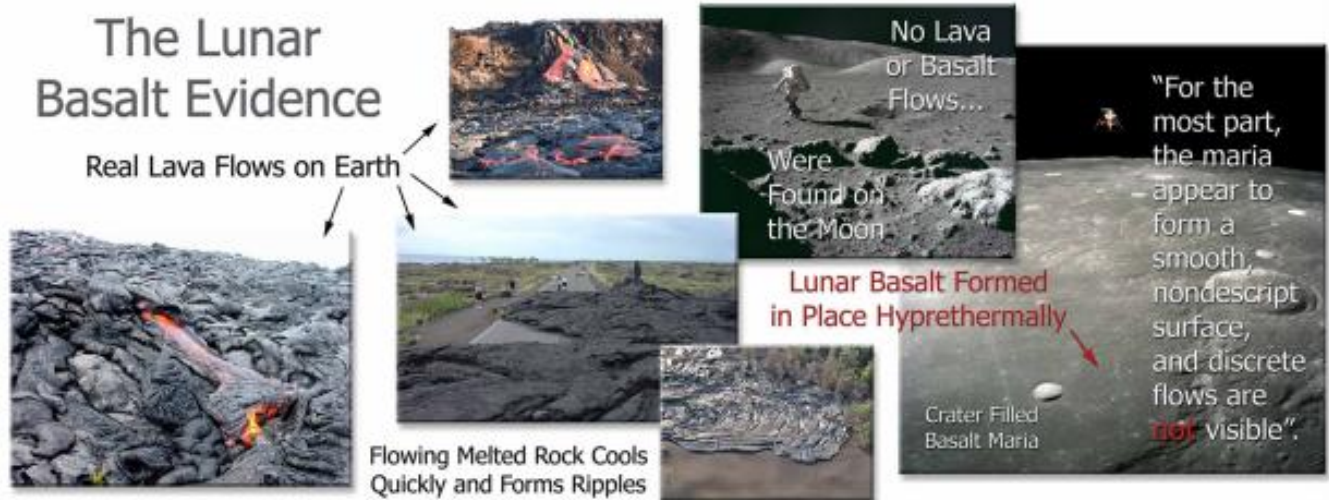
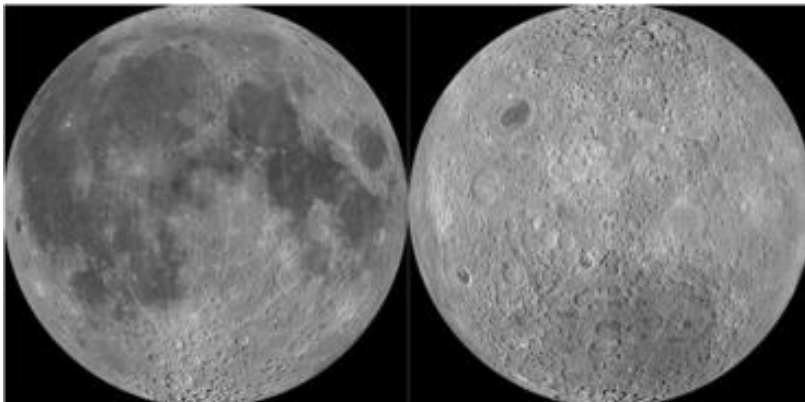


Fig 7.13.8 – Why do so-called lava flows on the Moon look nothing like lava flows on Earth? Geoscientists have been unable to answer this question with any degree of certainty. Note how formerly molten, liquid rock on the Earth forms 'flows' and ripples. No landforms of this sort have ever been seen on the lunar surface. Could the Moon have had a watery origin? If so, this would answer enigmatic lunar mysteries that have persisted for more than a century.

Why Dark (Far) Side of the Moon So Different?

- The moon rotates & revolves such that one side always face earth.
- Earth's Gravity pulls the side facing earth more.
- The waters flow to the earth side.
- The "mares" means seas; these are where water came out!



The near side of the moon (left). Image via NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter/ GSFC/ Arizona State University/ [Slate](#).

Moon Not From a Melt



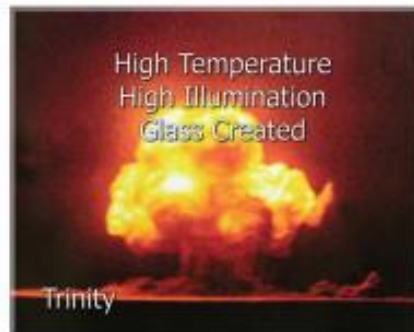
Fig 7.9.18 – These NASA photos from the Apollo 16 and 17 missions are typical of the thousands of detailed photos taken of the Moon's surface. Few of them show glass-like melted rocks similar to the Wabar glass or the Lunar Sample 64435 above (that actually did show a melted edge). This fact is part of the reason the **volcanic-impact crater debate** has gone on for decades, and would continue indefinitely without the new evidence of the Hydroplanet Model. On the Moon, there are no volcanoes with lava flows like those on Earth and impacts are very rare, thus, neither theory can adequately explain the origin of the lunar craters, or the rest of the Moon. Furthermore, where is the impact dust on the boulder in the photo on the left? Many boulders have no dust or sediment that would be present if numerous impacts had occurred, as thought by impactologists. In the Hydroplanet Model, water present during the final stages of the Moon's formation could have removed the dust and small sediment.

Inner Earth Eruption vs Surface Impact

Nuclear Crater Evidence



Slow-Speed Explosion
(Underground)



High-Speed Explosion
(Above ground)

Fig 7.9.15 – This is a comparison of the low-speed, subsurface Sedan nuclear explosion with the high-speed, above ground Trinity nuclear explosion. The low-speed Sedan explosion had a low temperature, no illumination and created no glass. On the other hand, the Trinity explosion was a high temperature, high illumination and left the entire crater covered with glass. Although both explosions were nuclear, the difference between them identifies the difference between impact-type craters and phreatic or subsurface explosions.

M. Shoemaker and J. C. Wynn performed the first "detailed investigation of the geology" of the Wabar Impact Craters. The craters were from a reportedly recent fall

Repeated Double Impact Impossible

Double impact crater? No chance.
Multiple eruptions of same hydrofountain? Easy!



Fig 7.9.31 – The Bull's-eye double crater on Earth's Moon is an almost impossible impact crater. There is a noticeable lack of impact ejecta on these types of craters, yet most researchers still assume they were made by meteorites. The Hydroplanet Model has a new origin for such craters. Courtesy of NASA (AS15-93-12640)



Fig 7.9.32 – This image of Jupiter's moon Ganymede shows multiple double craters, both primary and

Part: Meteorites from Hydrofountains, Comets Contain Hydrofountains, Asteroids formed in Water, Arizona Meteor Crater Actually a Hydrofountain, Hydrofountain Caves & Cave Origins

Water in Meteorites, Not From Melt.

"...inclusions of **aqueous fluids** have been found in a series of meteorites. This discovery was **completely unexpected** and **still remains thoroughly enigmatic after several years of study.**"

"...**all crystals** in all terrestrial and extraterrestrial samples **have grown from some kind of fluid.**"

Edwin Roedder, *Fluid Inclusions*, 1984, p1

This meteorite is about 11% water by mass. Yet it supposedly came from a once-melted planet. This defies logic.

Why has this amount of water in this meteorite been almost totally ignored by researchers?



Meteorites are actually ejected from under the earth in hydrofountains and mudfountains. The 1999 Chi Chi earthquake sending rocks flying into the air from hydrofountains are another evidence of the earth-based origin of supposed space rocks.

Science has looked to the skies to find the origin of rocks and minerals—but the answer lies at the bottom of the sea.

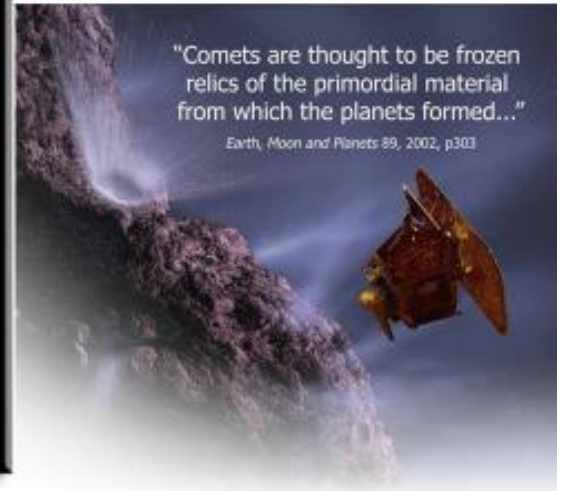
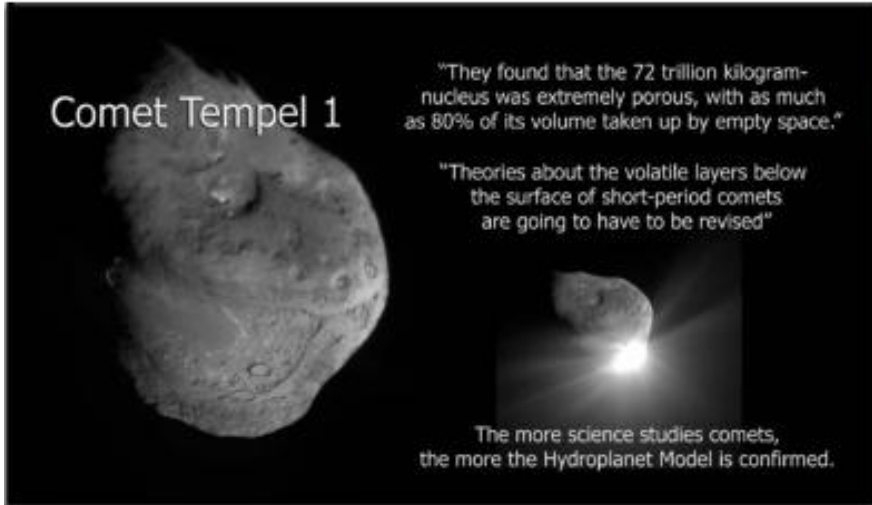


Water in Comets Shows Earth's Water Origins

- Comets were formed by water! They aren't fragments from collisions.
- Why does this matter? The nature and origin of comets gives us clues to how our Earth was formed and what it contains.

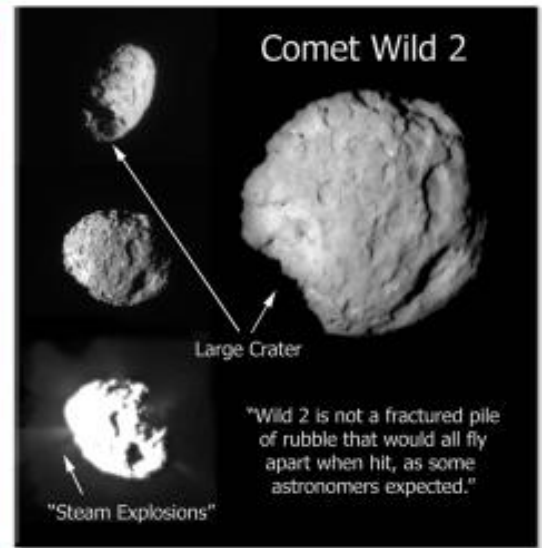
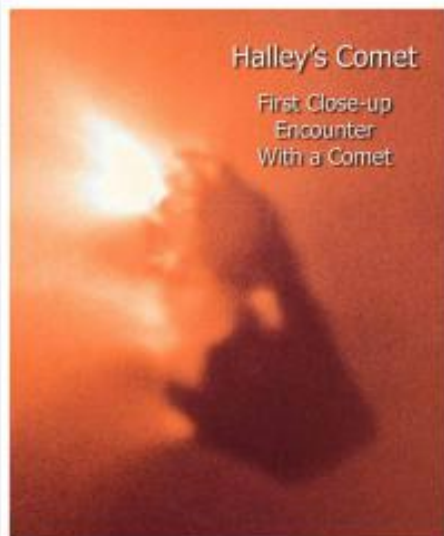
"Asteroids have become notorious menaces but are best appreciated in a positive light, as surreal worlds bearing testimony to the origin of the planets."

Scientific American, May 2000, p46

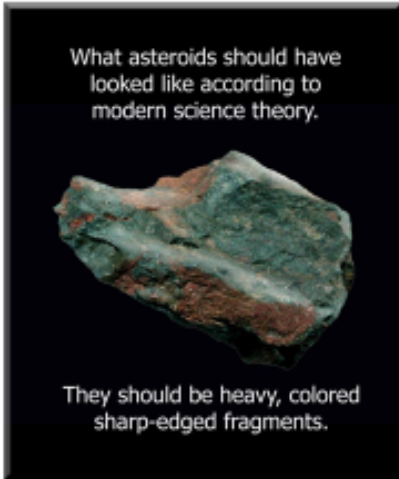


H2O Water Tail & Fountain, Not Fragments

- Hydroplanet model prediction verified – "steam explosions" coming out of these comets.
- Ice isn't melting on the surface, it's water from inside being ejected out.
- Impact would have broken these apart, yet scientists still won't recognize these as hydrocraters.



Real Asteroids Aren't Fragments



- These are the first close-ups of asteroids we have seen, from 1993 and 2000, Asteroids don't appear to be fragments broken off of bigger rocks from impact.
- There is no evidence of magmaplanets involved in their formation.
- No asteroid looking like a fragment has been observed.
- Asteroids are lightweight grey and smooth, as if they had been shaped by water!

Water
Craters,

Not
Impact

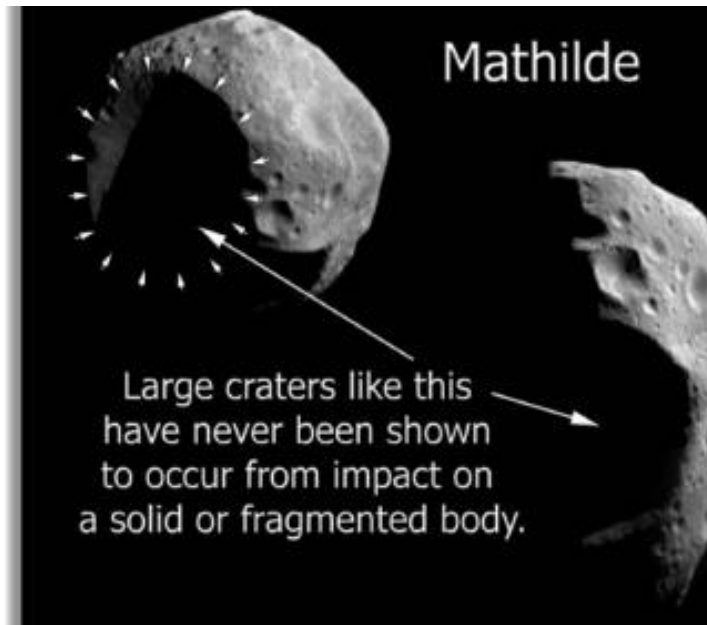
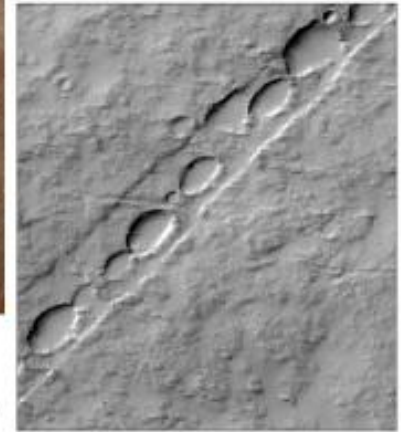


Fig 7.15.3 - The Mathilde asteroid was visited by spacecraft in 1997, which revealed some of the largest craters seen on any small body. This was not the biggest surprise Mathilde had to offer. This solid looking rock was anything but solid. Mathilde's density proved to be barely above that of water (1.3 g/cm^3)! Images courtesy of NASA.



Hydrocraters (Not Impact Craters) on Mars



Modern science won't admit that hydromountains and hydrocanyons were formed in a short time period on Earth, yet this is what we see on Mars.

The Mars Ma'adim Vallis water channel and hydrocrater are seen to the left. This channel is a canyon larger than Earth's Grand Canyon. Its flat floored craters and valleys have no nearby mountains that could have supplied the needed rivers of water to form slowly.

Mars & Earth are both hydroplanets!

Fig 7.16.10 – This is a hydrocrater chain inside a rill or hydrovalley on Mars. The chain clearly illustrates the non-impact nature of the crater structure. These craters are unique in that they are elliptical and have some rim structure. Not found to be occurring today, these features refute the Uniformity Myth.
Courtesy of NASA (PIA01686).

Water Crater, or Fire Impact Crater?



1. There is **no impact glass** from a high-speed impactor.
2. There are **no meteorites** showing evidence of **melting**.
3. There is **insufficient residual material** if the meteorite actually **vaporized** (no meteorite-infused glass particles).
4. The **Widmanstätten pattern** establishes that the **irons** near the crater were formed at a **low, non-melt temperature** as compared to the supposed temperature of impact.
5. There are **no shrapnel meteorite fragments** from a low-speed impact and disintegration of a large impact body.
6. **No embedded meteorites** were found in the crater.
7. **Two different forms of irons** were found at the crater, meaning that there would have had to be multiple impactors and multiple craters. This is not supported.
8. The strewn-field of iron fragments is **not elliptical** as it is with known impact events.
9. **Limestone** at the crater shows **no evidence of heating**, which should be evident from a high-speed impact.
10. **No shatter cones** were found.
11. The amount of iron found at the crater is far **less than** the iron necessary to form a crater of this size.
12. There is evidence of **subterranean water**.
13. **Bisecting faults** lie beneath the crater.
14. The geomorphology below the crater is in the shape of a **diatreme, not an impact bowl**—the Crater's Smoking Gun.
15. The Crater lies in a **volcanic district**.
16. **Shale Balls** are not meteorites; they are a form of **iron ore** and are found at the Crater.
17. **Diamonds** are present, which are known to **form only in diatremes**.
18. A significant deposit of **pure white silica** on the rim and in drilling remnants at the base of the Crater attests to multiple **eruptions of subsurface waters**. This is the Crater's second smoking gun.

Hydrofountains

Hydrofountain Caves



Fig 8.8.16 – Many deep pits exist in limestone deposits worldwide. Like these in Yucatan, Mexico, most are curiously *round*. Some are so deep that thrill seekers base-jump into them with parachutes. How were they made? Carbonic acid is *not* appreciably eroding them today, and long-term erosion cannot account for the cylindrical form. These pipes are ancient hydrofountains, created during the UF, a testament of the Universal Flood that modern geology has completely missed.

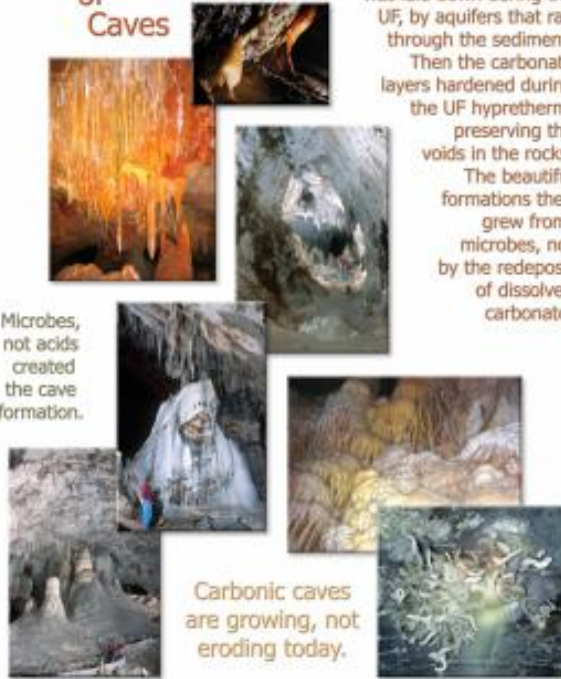
Cave formation evidence also points to the worldwide flood.

Real Origin of Caves

Carbonate caves were formed shortly after the sediment was laid down during the UF, by aquifers that ran through the sediment. Then the carbonate layers hardened during the UF hypretherm, preserving the voids in the rocks. The beautiful formations then grew from microbes, not by the redeposit of dissolved carbonate.

Microbes, not acids created the cave formation.

Carbonic caves are growing, not eroding today.

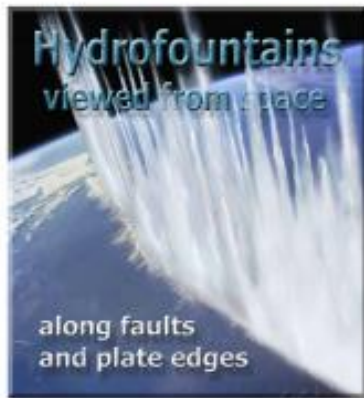


Part: Deep Flood, Dinos Died by Catastrophic Flood, Cambrian Explosion as Mass Flood Extinction, Soft Tissue & Track Fossils

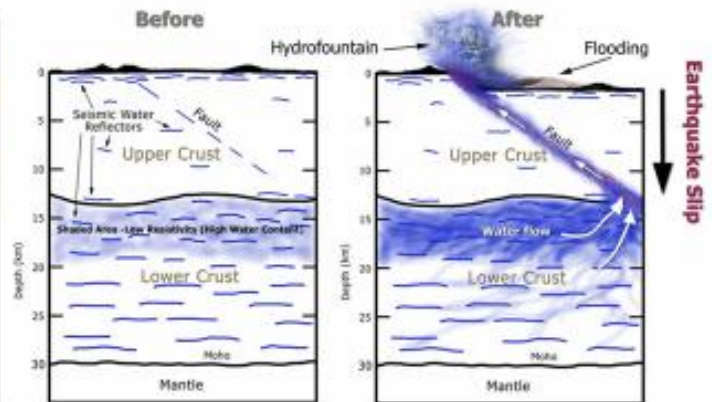
Flood Comet Triggers Massive Faulting & Hydrofountain Eruptions The 5 mile Deep Worldwide Flood is Possible Due to the Hydroplanet

- Seismicity, Resistivity, and actual borehole observations have established water's presence in the continental crust as shown in the left illustration.
- When Earth's crusts began to collapse as the rotational rate slowed, water flowed along fault lines as shown in the diagram on the right.

- Lower crust pressurized fluids would have been brought up in this event rapidly, heated as it moved along faultlines toward the surface, flooding the Earth.
- Because so much water resides in the lower crust, only minor slippage needed to occur relative to the crust's total thickness for a period of worldwide flooding to occur.



Crusts Collapse and Continents Submerge



Science Begins to Agree: Dinos Died by Flooding

The comet impact theory of dinosaur extinction is on its way out in the scientific community.

Tsunamis and fast-moving water swept away whole herds of animals trying to escape the rising water; this is one reason thousands of animals are found in common flood-sediment graves today.

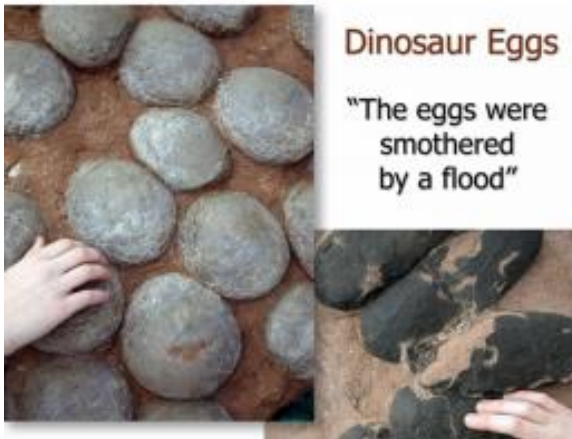
The Dinosaurs Died:



Further, many cultures have both recent flood narratives, and narratives of humans co-existing with dinosaurs.

Flood Explains Fossils

Only a hypretherm could fossilize this delicate material.

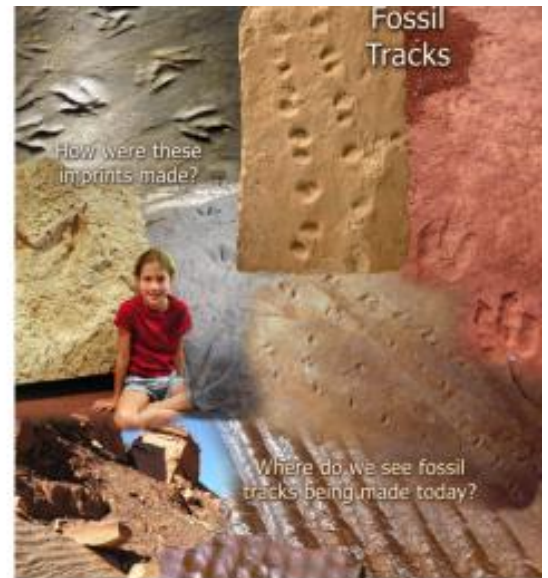


Dinosaur Eggs

“The eggs were smothered by a flood”

Nature can't just leach groundwater & silicate mineral to make rock fossils as is commonly claimed. Higher pressure heat and water amounts are required than what typically exist in nature.

When we are ignorant of the flood, we will never have the correct understanding of geology and every field of science.



Cambrian Explosion = Mass Extinction @ Flood

- “The burst of animal life 540 million years ago was so sudden that paleontologists came to call it the Cambrian explosion. In just a few million years, a hiccup in geological time, the oceans filled with representatives of almost all modern phyla— the forebears of clams and crabs, starfish and snails, and even animals with the hint of backbone. Going from the lifeless Precambrian rocks to the fossil-rich layers of the Cambrian was like walking past an empty lot on Tuesday and finding a fully furnished house in the same place on Wednesday.” (Life Grows Up, Richard Monastersky, National Geographic, April, 1998, p111)



- 1) 95% of Earth's marine species disappeared.
- 2) 70% of Earth's land species disappeared.
- 3) The mass extinction is linked to Boiling Seas.
- 4) The event was the single most important event in biology.
- 5) There is no consensus as to what happened.

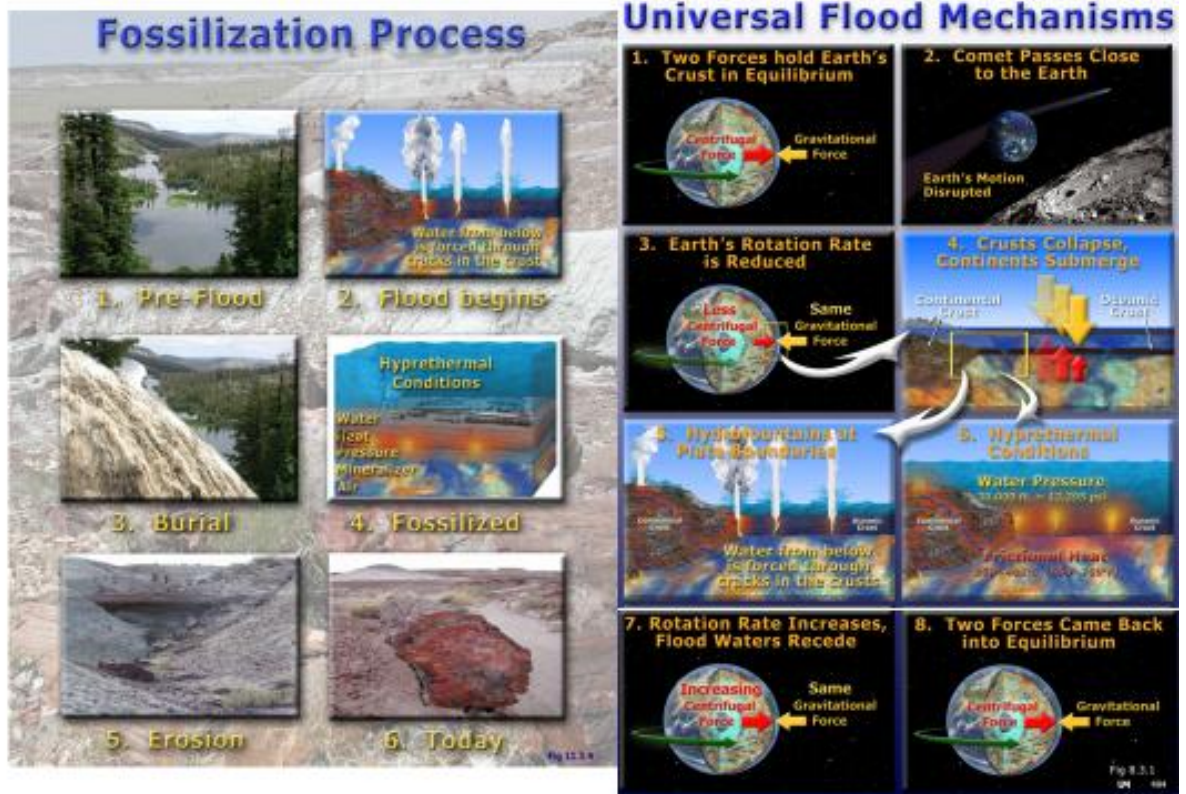
(The flood mass extinction is what gives the “Cambrian explosion” of fossils. Fossils only formed in the flood hypretherm. Sudden mass deposits of fossils are evidence of the flood.)

Easily Explain

Mass Fossilization
by
Universal Flood's
Unique
Hypretherm

There are no in process fossils today because fossils don't naturally occur, only the special environment of the flood turned bones and trees into rocks.

A few very small fossils are made in unique situations such as the bottom of the ocean at thermal smoker vents, but nothing compared to the mass fossilization of the flood.



Overview of Planet Formation

- Planets made from water: vacuum water boils here, liquid in cold space.
- No planets made from magma: Too cold, never observed lava in space.
- Water filled comets and rocks show how spheres formed (in water).
- Gas planets are rock with lots of gas around them.
- Plenty of water in the Earth to flood everything. Noah's flood 4500 years ago wiped out the dinosaurs.

Part: Hydroplanet Flood Evidences: Hyrdofountains Large & Small Around the World from the Flood Hypretherm, Sands formed in Flood, Grand Canyon Recent Formation

The Flood of Noah Covered the Whole Earth:

- **Genesis 7:18-24:** "18 And the waters prevailed, and were increased greatly upon the earth; and the ark went upon the face of the waters. 19 And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and **all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven, were covered.** 20 Fifteen cubits upward did the **waters prevail;** and **the mountains were covered.**
- 21 And **all flesh died that moved upon the earth,** both of fowl, and of cattle, and of beast, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, and every man: 22 All in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land, died.
- 23 And **every living substance was destroyed which was upon the face of the ground,** both man, and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowl of the heaven; and they were destroyed from the earth: and Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark. 24 **And the waters prevailed upon the earth** an hundred and fifty days."

The Hydroplanet Makes the Flood Obvious



Large pillars like these around the world are one of many evidences of hydrofountains in a hypretherm creating unique formations during the worldwide flood.

Kane Canyon Utah



Monument Valley Arizona

Monument Valley sandstone clearly wasn't eroded from any nearby mountain. It came from a hydrofountain.



The Pedestal Mystery

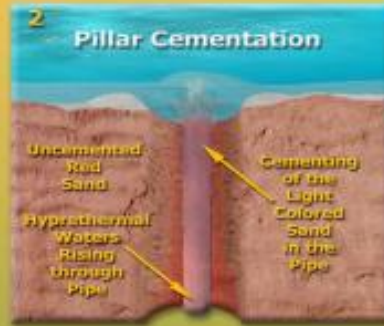


How Were Pedestals Formed?

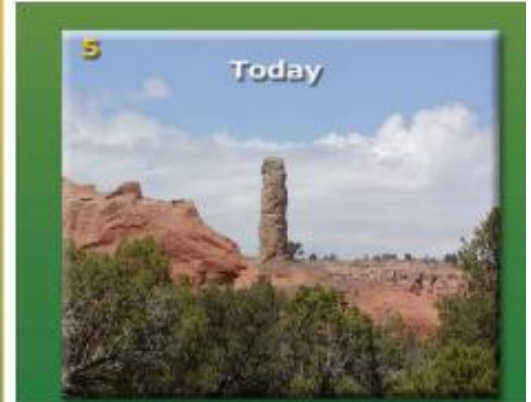


Why are these pillars still standing and why are they hardened?

Rock Pillar Formation



Here's how these pillars can be uniquely explained with flood hypretherm geology.



- The heat was generated by friction from great land movements.
- At the bottom of oceans today where frictional heating supplies the necessary temperature in areas like plate boundaries, hypretherms exist today. But the largest hypretherm since Earth's creation was at the flood, with waters likely 30,000 feet deep, covering all the continents.

- Most of Earth's sands were made in the flood hypretherm.
- The flood was clearly worldwide, and made many things we take for granted, not just dinosaur fossils.
- Dissolved preexisting silica from quartz-based rocks provided the material required to start the crystallization process of silica sediment.
- Some of the sediment formed in the water above the crust and fell to the ocean floor of the Flood, whereas the quartz sand crystallized beneath the surface and was ejected through hydrofountains over vast areas, such as the Badlands in South Dakota.



Fundamental Questions & Answers about Sand Origins

FQ - Where are the rivers transporting the gypsum sand from the mountains?

FA - They don't exist because the salt crystals came from a hyprethermal mineral deposit created in the Flood.

FQ - Rain over millions of years would have dissolved the gypsum sand crystals. Why do they still exist?

FA - Because the gypsum sand formed only several thousand years ago in the Flood.



Fig 8.9.9 – The deposit of gypsum sand in the White Sands National Park in New Mexico, USA, was discussed in the Rock Cycle Pseudotheory chapter. Now, with the Universal Flood model, we can answer FQs about that gypsum deposit. The gypsum sand crystals did not form from evaporating seawater as modern geology has claimed; instead, they precipitated out of biologically active hydrothermal waters during the UF.

Fig 6.10.5 – This Sediment Size Table has been adapted from the Wentworth Scale and includes Universal Model related comments. The table illustrates the different size categories of sediments and identifies two missing segments that are not accounted for by modern geology. We identify these segments as Missing Pebbles and Missing Sand. They are missing from observed river and aeolian sediment deposits. This mystery must be accounted for by any geological model that is to be held as scientific truth.

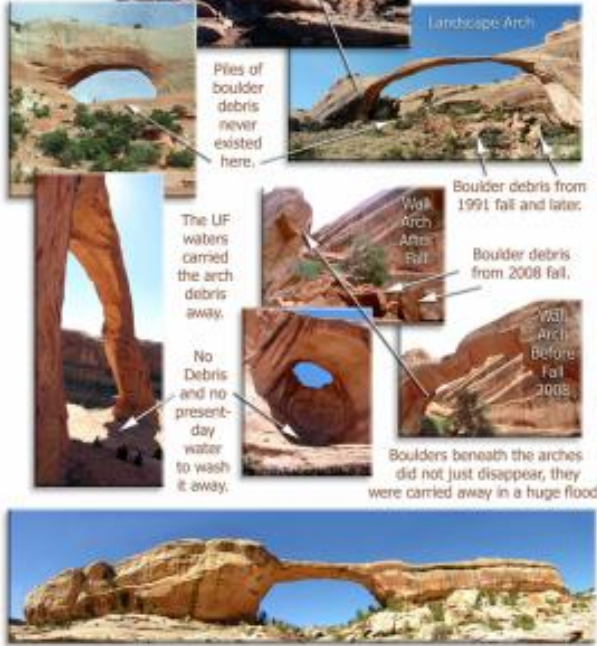
SEDIMENT SIZE TABLE			
Size Range (metric)	Size Range (inches)	Sediment Name	Rock Cycle
> 256 mm	>10.1 in	Boulder	Real
64-256 mm	2.5-10.1 in	Cobble	
32-64 mm	1.26-2.5 in	Very Coarse Gravel	Eroded
16-32 mm	.63-1.26 in	Coarse Gravel	
8-16 mm	.31-.63 in	Medium Gravel	Sediment
4-8 mm	.157-.31 in	Pebble	
2-4 mm	.079-.157 in	Small Pebble	Missing Pebbles (1-8 mm)
1-2 mm	.039-.079 in	Very Small Pebble	
.5-1 mm	.020-.039 in	Coarse Sand	Sand of unknown origin
.25-.5 mm	.010-.020 in	Medium Sand	
.12-.25 mm	.0049-.010 in	Fine Sand	Missing Sand
.06-.12 mm	.0025-.0049 in	Very Fine Sand	
.004-.06 mm	.00015-.0025 in	Silt	Clay of unknown origin
< .004 mm	<0.00015 in	Clay	
< .001 mm	<0.000039 in	Colloid	

If all sediments come from erosion, why are these sizes scarce or missing in nature?

Other than recent falls, where is all the debris?



Arch Formation Evidence

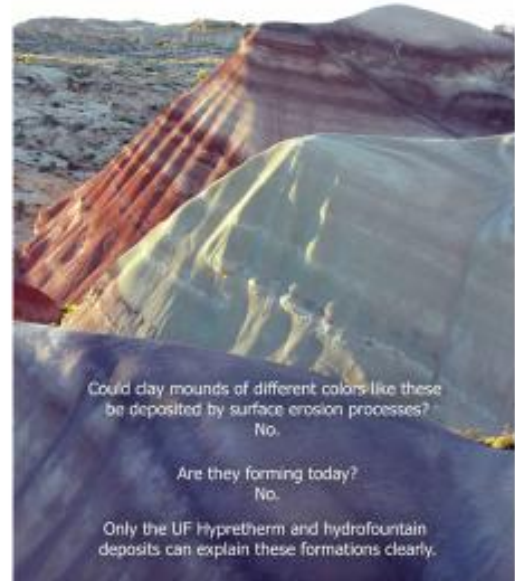


Catastrophic waters pounded through these rocks, leaving arches behind, with no remnants to be found as would be the case in a slow erosion scenario. There are no rivers to carry away the debris.

Colorful deposits like this aren't from surrounding mountains, they were clearly from underground and ejected by hydrofountains in the flood event.

"...a large portion of the sedimentary record may have been misinterpreted..."

Caineville Utah



Hydrofountains can be seen everywhere once you can recognize them.

Small pillars, and even massive rock formations can be attributed to the flood hypretherm hydrofountains which ejected and solidified massive amounts of underground sediment.

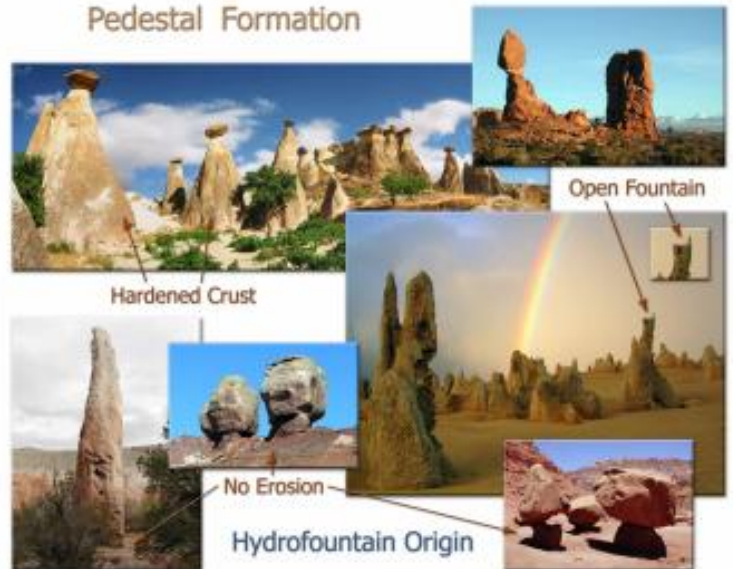
Fig 8.6.6 - Ayers Rock, a fossil hydrofountain, stands in the middle of a massive flat plain that has no origin. No other explanation other than the UF can document how the vast plains were formed.

"The remarkable thing is that plains of great perfection are ever made... But they are real..."
Bla 141 p302



How could plains around the world have been created except by the UF?

Pedestal Formation



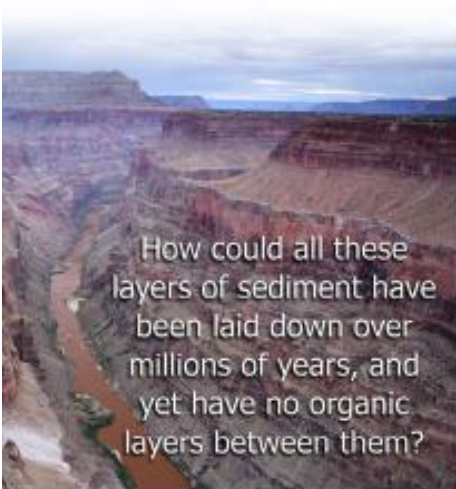
Oceanic Crust Origin Revealed

The oceanic crust, consisting of mafic minerals, is thinner than the continental crust because it was formed in a biologically active hypretherm deep in the ocean as the Earth's plates spread apart.



Basalt: a dark crystalline mineral formed in a submarine hypretherm in the presence of biomineralization.

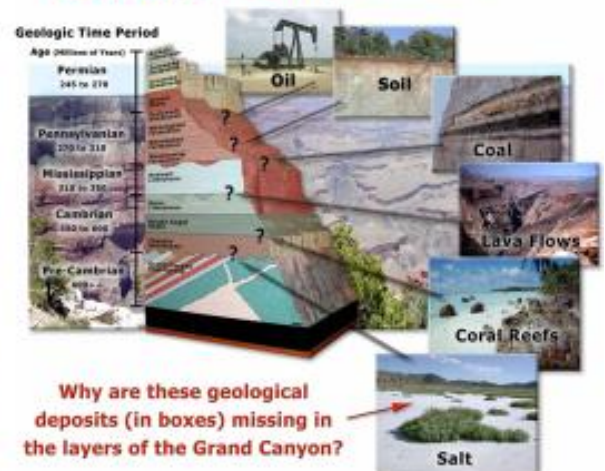
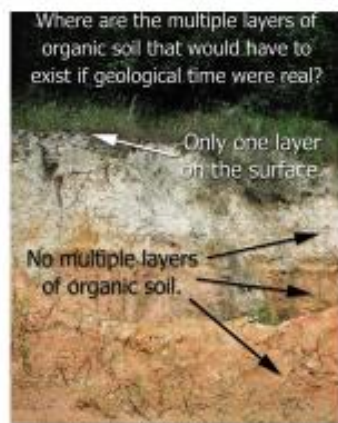
Fig 8.7.12 – Modern geology has no explanation to account for the differences between continental and oceanic crusts. However, the UF makes it possible to comprehend the biogenic nature and rapid formation of oceanic basalt crust. As floodwaters drained quickly off the continental landmass, very little basalt had formed on it. As the Pangaea supercontinent broke into several large landmasses, each moved rapidly apart, creating frictional heat and hyprethermal conditions at the quickly spreading plate boundaries. This stimulated prolific biomineralization in the deep ocean, forming the Oceanic Basaltic Crust. In contrast, the *original* (pre-Flood) continental crust was formed during Earth's primeval watery hypretherm. This occurred prior to life's arrival, so it did not include biogenic processes.



How could all these layers of sediment have been laid down over millions of years, and yet have no organic layers between them?

- Missing layers in the Grand Canyon show the Canyon wasn't made over millions of years with life between each layer.
- Top soil formations around the world show that topsoils were made around 4500 years ago, which is when the flood occurred.
- The Grand Canyon layers were deposited with all of the Colorado Plateau during the flood, and an earthquake split the canyon to reveal the layers.
- If a river slowly washed out the Grand Canyon, it's walls would appear smooth.

Grand Canyon - Missing Layers



We don't need millions of years to explain coal formations etc. We can make identical coal in the lab now, and it doesn't take long. And you guessed it, the formation, like that of quartz used in watches, is again from a pressurized water environment, as happened in the worldwide flood on a massive (global) scale.

Seeing all of these evidences of the worldwide flood, we don't need to bother with trying to say the flood was only local, as is popular today among those who don't take scripture literally, and are trying to fit truths of religion into the tiny box of modern (atheistic) science. Evidences for God's hand are everywhere!



"The synthetic coal is produced by warming lignins (highly aromatic molecular components of woody tissue) at 150°C for a few months in the presence of twice as much montmorillonite clay, which seems to serve an acid-catalytic role."

Site 8.11d

Review



1. Magma defies heat flow physics.
2. Radioactive magma is a myth.
3. Quartz is not glass.
4. Natural rocks are piezoelectric.

- Water is organized matter by which all things are made. Water is the primal substance of the universe. Water is more common than hydrogen.
- Water is how all celestial bodies began; land precipitates out.
- All things are born in water, and kept alive by water.
- Water creation demonstrates both a young Earth, and worldwide flood. These align with biblical evidence and go against modern atheistic fake science.

Water, Water Everywhere!

In this fascinating research you'll learn how Earth was formed in water through a specific recipe for rock formation. You'll see how Earth's formation clearly doesn't require evolutionary timelines and processes. You'll see the many obvious witnesses of nature which have been hidden to our view thanks to adopting the incorrect evolutionary paradigm for the past 200 years. Scientists used to know about evidences for a water-based Earth and the worldwide flood, but these have been brushed under the rug in efforts to uphold false theories of the old Earth and evolution.

This presentation book demonstrates the falsehood of the magma pseudotheory, and replaces it with the hydroplanet model. You'll be shocked as you discover the scores of evidences for these claims, many of which have been admitted to in scientific publications.

This presentation focuses on the magma and hydroplanet chapters of UM, but also draws upon the fossil, flood, rock, and weather chapters to demonstrate interrelated concepts.

From abundant water in space, to water-based origins of quartz rock, to friction-based volcanism, many mysteries of nature await you in this monumental research!

This booklet puts many of the stunning findings of Universal Model Science into a fun and easily accessible format, pulling out key pictures quotes and discoveries from the textbooks in an abbreviated fashion. Nate has pulled together elements from throughout the textbooks which work together to demonstrate the hydroplanet model, and adds valuable explanations of this sometimes difficult material.

